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JUPITER GENERAL
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 72 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Britain's Policy Of 'Drift And Weakness'

MAHATMA'S ASSURANCE TO POLITICALS

Appeal To Workers Not To Embarrass Negotiations By Demonstrations

CALCUTTA: March 24.

An appeal to workers and the public not to hold demonstrations and meetings and the like, and to the prisoners and detenus to be patient while the negotiations on the question of the release of political prisoners and detenus were going on, was made by Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a short statement issued immediately before leaving Woodburn Park at 8 p.m. to-day for Delang.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

Gandhiji says:—

"I AM SORRY TO HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE RELEASE OF DETENUS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS AS I MUST KEEP AN APPOINTMENT IN DELANG. I HOPE TO RETURN ON APRIL 1, AND RESUME THE NEGOTIATIONS.

"I WOULD URGE WORKERS AND THE PUBLIC NOT TO HOLD DEMONSTRATIONS, MEETINGS AND THE LIKE, WHILE THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE GOING ON.

"I WOULD ALSO URGE THE PRISONERS AND DETENUS TO BE PATIENT AND FEEL SURE THAT I SHALL LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED TO REDEEM THE PROMISE I HAVE MADE FOR BRINGING ABOUT THE DESIRED RELIEF."—A. P.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

No Urgent Complaint At Present

CALCUTTA: March 24.

Dr. Sir Nilratan Sarkar and Dr. Sunil Bose examined Mahatma Ganhi to-day and found his general condition unchanged. There is no urgent complaint at present. His blood-pressure, which was a little high, has now come down to reasonable points.—United Press.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR DELANG

CALCUTTA, March 24.

After nine days' stay in Calcutta during which all avenues for a satisfactory solution of the problem of release of detenus and political prisoners were explored, Mahatma Gandhi left Delang tonight by the Puri Express.—United Press.

Letters Of Jawahar And Mahatma To Jinnah

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Associated Press" Mr. Jinnah said that he had received letters from Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding communal settlement and that he had replied to them.

He added that further correspondence was proceeding.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Strike Continues

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

Operatives of the Commercial Mill, who are on strike did not resume work to-day, as was agreed by them. The Labour Association is making renewed efforts to persuade them to resume work.—A.P.

Vital And Far-Reaching Changes In Education System

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY CHEERS PREMIER

All 'Cut' Motions Withdrawn And Grants Made

A comprehensive survey of the activities of his Education Department was made by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Thursday, in the course of an hour's speech which elicited applause from the House.

It was the long list of schemes, programmes and proposals, which the Premier wished to put through or which were already half-way through in execution, that impressed the House and that gave an indication of the intensity with which the Department carried on its work.

THE PREMIER USED THE WORD "OVER-HAULING" TO DESCRIBE WHAT HE HAD BEEN DOING DURING THE PERIOD THAT HE HAD BEEN IN OFFICE. AND THAT EXACTLY STATED THE POSITION. THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP IN THIS PROCESS OF "OVER-HAULING" WAS NOTHING SHORT OF A DRASTIC AMENDMENT OF THE BOMBAY PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT, INVOLVING VITAL AND FAR-REACHING CHANGES.

Schools For Villages

Then there was the question of opening schools in villages and providing them decent buildings, so that these buildings would be centres of social activities in the villages. Government were actively considering the proposal. Again there were 16,000 and odd villages which had a population of less than a thousand and their educational needs too must be looked into.

RESTORATION OF "CUTS."

No other proposal had received the approval of the House with a greater amount of appreciation and warm-heartedness than the one for restoration of cuts in salaries amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs.

With his characteristic sincerity the Premier repeated his assurance of impartiality towards all sections of the people without any distinction.

Again, the Premier indicated that his Government depended more on the public support than on anything else, when he reiterated his faith in public co-operation and said that shortly Government would issue a public appeal for the formation of organisations to spread education.

It was a well-pleased House which was obviously struck at this manifestation of Government's sincerity, that lustily cheered the Premier at the end of his one hour's speech

As regards the other items of business, the House met early by one hour, but a point of order swallowed nearly an hour and a half of the time at the disposal of the House. The House would be meeting to-day (Friday), at 12 noon.

Proceedings In Detail

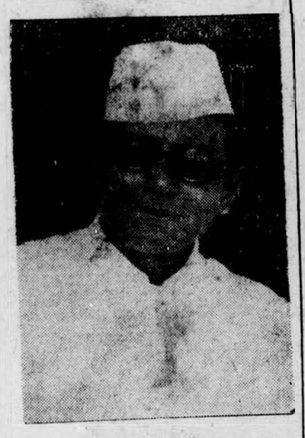
Discussion of further demands for grants was taken up in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Thursday with Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker in the Chair.

Discussion of demands for grants which continued till Wednesday evening will be taken up at 12 noon on Friday and for the first time in history supplementary demand for grants were taken up for discussion. before the demands for grants were not disposed of. The total amount of further demands for grants is Rs. 16,17,600 and they are meant for further expenditure on education, medical service, agriculture, co-operation, industries, civil works, Bombay development scheme and miscellaneous departments.

At the outset the Speaker pointed out that during the discussion on the further demands for grants, the question of policy should not be discussed.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister made a further demand for a grant of Rs. 8,92,000. Out of the lump sum of 24 lakhs provided for education, against which criticism was levelled, details of expenditure of Rs. 13,29,000 was given. Rs. 8,05,000 was provided for the temporary restoration of cuts in grants to local bodies for primary education, Rs. 3,25,000

(Continued on page 8 col. 3)



Premier Kher

SURPRISE FOR REPUBLICANS

Six Hundred Found Dead In Battle After Crossing Ebro

LONDON, March 24.

All available men in the Republican zone in Aragon have been mobilised to erect fortifications on the path of Gen. Franco's advance.

Meanwhile the Nationalists are continuing to drive wedges into Republican territory round Huesca along the River Ebro.

Following the recent victories in this region, thousands of Nationalists crossed the Ebro before they discovered that a fierce battle ensued, whereafter 600 Republicans dead were found.—Reuter.

RAJA IN CAR ACCIDENT

Jagdishpur And Relatives Involved In Lahore Mishap

LUCKNOW: March 24.

The Raja of Jagdishpur, his three sons and brother-in-law were injured in a serious motor accident on the Mall, near the General Post Office this afternoon. The car was completely wrecked.

The Raja's brother-in-law is lying in a precarious condition.—A.P.

ENDING MUFTI'S INFLUENCE?

Why Muslim Judges And Officials Were Dismissed In Palestine

JERUSALEM, March 24.

A slow process of purging the Ecclesiastical Regime from unlawful political activity and the creating of the loyal Moslem Public Service are believed to be behind the Government's action in dismissing Amin Beytamimi and the judges and officials, who are alleged to be sworn followers of the exiled Mufti. The Mufti, since, 1922, had built up a strong political system, appointing his henchmen to leading posts in Moslem administration, controlling an extensive annual income, thus wielding considerable influence on Moslem public opinion.—Reuter.

Opposition Attack On Chamberlain's Statement

PREMIER TALKS ABOUT TREATY OBLIGATIONS & NON-INTERVENTION!

We Shall Soon Be Numbered Among Victims Ourselves, Warns Sinclair

LONDON: March 24.

Loud Ministerial cheers greeted the Premier when he rose to make the declaration on British attitude on Foreign events.

IT IS AN ATTITUDE RATHER THAN A POLICY THE PREMIER EXPLAINED THAT HE WAS DEALING WITH, BECAUSE NOBODY IMAGINED IN ANY EVENTS A CHANGE IN THE FUNDAMENTAL BASIS OF BRITISH POLICY, THE MAINTENANCE AND PRESERVATION OF PEACE, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SENSE OF CONFIDENCE.

"PEACE IS THE GREATEST INTEREST OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. THAT DOES NOT MEAN NOTHING WILL MAKE US FIGHT (CHEERS).

Treaty Obligations!

"WE ARE BOUND BY TREATY OBLIGATIONS, WHICH ENTAIL THE NECESSITY OF FIGHTING IF AN OCCASION AROSE." HE HOPED, NOBODY DOUBTED "WE SHOULD BE PREPARED IN SUCH EVENT TO FULFIL THOSE OBLIGATIONS." (CHEERS).

What Britain Will Fight For

There were certain vital British interests for which we should fight if they were menaced—the defence of British territories and communications, which were vital to our national interests. There were other occasions, too, under which we might fight if it was a choice of fight or abandoning of all hope of averting destruction of those things we hold dearest."

NO WINNERS IN WAR

"Nevertheless our object must be to preserve things. we consider essential, without war, if that is possible, because we know that in war there are no winners (cheers). There was nothing but suffering and ruin for those involved and even if we were not directly involved with our worldwide trade ramifications, we would be involved in consequences, which must sooner or later react on ourselves.

ROLE OF LEAGUE

The Premier confessed that his original belief in the effectiveness of the League had been shaken but he never ceased to believe that the League might be so revivified and strengthened as to serve as an effective instrument to preserve peace.

APPEAL TO LABOUR

He appealed to the Labour Party to co-operate and help the League back to health.

"If Britain is to make a substantial contribution towards the establishment of our great interest she must be strongly armed for defence and counter offence.

"It was unnecessary for collective security to ensure the co-operation of all 48 League members as long as we can get the co-operation of a sufficient number to present a front of overwhelming power to a potential aggressor but the value of such alliance must obviously depend on its military effectivity".

CZECH PROBLEM.

Mr. Chamberlain added: "One of the questions necessarily present in many minds concerns the relations between the Czechoslovak Government and the German Minority there. A solution of that question will probably go far to re-establish essential stability over an area much wider than that immediately concerned. Accordingly, the Government have given special attention to the matter and fully considered whether the United Kingdom in addition to her existing obligations, should, as a further contribution towards peace, undertake new specific commitments in Europe, particularly in relation to Czechoslovakia.

NO ASSURANCE TO FRANCE

"Should we forthwith assure France that in the event of her being called upon by German aggression on Czechoslovakia to implement her obligations to Czechoslovakia, we would employ our full military force on her behalf? Or should we declare our readiness to take military action and resist any forcible interference with the independence and integrity of Czechoslovakia and invite any other nations, who desire to associate themselves with us in such declarations? Under either alternative, the decision, whether Britain would find itself involved in war would automatically be removed from the discretion of the British Government. This is a position which the Government cannot see their way to accept. (Loud Ministerial cheers).

NO CONCERN OF BRITAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain added this position is not one which the Government could see their way to accept in relation to an area, where its vital interests are not concerned to the same degree as in the case of France or Belgium. Such a position does not result from the Covenant. Hence the Government are unable to give the prior guarantee suggested. Where peace or war is concerned, legal obligations are not alone involved. It is probable that other countries besides the parties to a dispute would almost immediately be involved, especially in the case of two countries like Britain and France.

SOVIET INVITATION.

Dealing with the Soviet invitation to a conference, Mr. Chamberlain said while the Government warmly welcome any conference, representing all European nations, it is obliged to recognise no such expectation can be entertained. The Conference suggested would aggravate the tendency towards the establishment of exclusive groups which must be inimical to European peace.

Reverting to Czecho-Slovakia the Premier added now is the time when all resources of diplomacy should be enlisted in the cause of peace.

GERMAN GUARANTEES

The British Government does not underrate the definite assurances given by Germany. The Government have observed with satisfaction that the Government of Czecho-Slovakia are addressing themselves to practical steps to meet the reasonable wishes of the German Minority. Britain is ready to render any help towards the solution of questions likely to cause difficulty between the German and Czecho-Slovak Governments Meantime there is no need to assume the use of force or indeed talk about it. That will only do harm and interfere with the progress of diplomacy and increase the feeling of insecurity.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT ITALY

Mr. Chamberlain turned to Spain and said he was fully alive to the repeated and serious infringements of Non-Intervention but still he would consider that Non-Intervention afforded the best means of avoiding a major conflagration. Italian conversations had been carried a considerable distance and their results were full of encouragement.

REARMAMENT PLAN

Dealing with the British position, Mr. Chamberlain emphasised the need for acceleration of rearmament, especially of the air force and anti-air craft defences. Rearmament must have priority in the nation's

(Continued on Page 7)

WIDE POWERS FOR GOVT.

Tokio Upper House Passes National Mobilisation Bill

TOKYO, March 24.

The National Mobilisation Bill has become law on passing by the Upper House, without amendment. Thus National mobilisation may be brought into force in time of war or any incident, calling for the mobilisation of the whole national resources, both material and personnel.

The Bill gives Government wide powers over practically all activities of the nation, including production and distribution of commodities, labour, finance and commerce.—Reuter.

Central Assembly

No Monopoly For Railways

Attack On Motor Vehicles Bill

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI: March 24.

A clear lead on the issues raised by the Motor Vehicles Bill was given by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in a one-hour speech in the Assembly to-day, after which the House passed the motion to the Select Committee.

IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE BILL BY ALL SIDES OF THE HOUSE MAY BE GATHERED FROM THE FACT THAT THE DEBATE LASTED FOR FOUR DAYS AND THE NUMBER OF SPEAKERS WAS OVER THIRTY.

Bhulabhai's Warning

THE LEADER OF THE CONGRES PARTY WARNED GOVERNMENT AGAINST "SINGLE TRACK MIND," SAYING: "DON'T TRY TO PROP UP RAILWAYS BY MEANS OF METHODS WHICH WILL HANDICAP ANOTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORT ABOUT WHICH, HOWEVER, I AM NOT PARTICULARLY ENTHUSIASTIC. UNLESS WE HAVE THE MEANS OF MANUFACTURING MOTOR VEHICLES OURSELVES." He was for the regulation of motor transport—but not for the regulation which would regulate the industry out of existence.

NO MONOPOLY

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai referred to serious difficulties involved in the present provisions about Regional Boards and compulsory insurance and refuse to agree any proposal based on the proposition that Railways should be propped up by monopoly.

Mr. Aney made two points clear—that while Government on its part should remember that it was committed to road development, the public also should remember that it could not allow Railways to be a losing concern. Mr. Manu Subedar asked for early revision of Railways Act, which the commercial community had been demanding for the last eleven years. "Why don't you have a General Transport Authority to control all forms of transport" he asked.

GOVT.'S APOLOGIA

Sir Thomas Stewart, in the course of his reply repeated the assurance that Government of India was not out to kill motor transport but he maintained Railways and motor transport could best live together only if there was proper co-ordination.

(Details On Page 7)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted.—Young girl, any caste, studied up to Matric or Inter Sc., to work in a Chemical Laboratory. Apply Box 9992, "Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted a stenographer for the Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay. Starting pay Rs. 30—(30—5/2—80) with local allowance at Bombay Government rates. Applications with testimonials should reach the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay on or before 28th March, 1938.

Wanted—Clerks, Ticket Collector, Second Guards, apply with two annas stamps: F. C. Jantley, Bela Road, Delhi. (10006)

Wanted a Hindu widow, victim of Hindu Society, Hindi knowing, excellent future in a respectable family. All found. Gentleman suggesting one will much oblige. Please write to: Brijkishore Bhargaya, Khasgi, Rewa, C. I. (10008)

Applications are invited for an officiating vacancy in the Backward Class Department. A Lady graduate with special training or experience in educational and Social work will be given preference. Though the appointment is officiating in the first instance, there are prospects of confirmation and promotion in due course. Pay according to scales laid down by Government. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned before 1st April 1938 with copies of testimonials C. S. Devadhar, Backward Class Officer Bombay Province, Poona. (8195)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

To let Matunga "Sukh Nivas' Bhandarkar Road, for Vegetarian Hindus only, 3 and 4 room Blocks. Big airy rooms, basins and shower baths. Station and tram nearby Rent cheap. (9993)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents of both sexes to sell silk sarees etc. Pay Rs. 200 monthly. Particulars free. The National Trading Co. Ludhiana. (10003)

Wanted organisers for guaranteed debentures on Rs. 300. Mitson, Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta . (10001)

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted a partner to invest Rs. 25,000 in the manufacture of Technical Products. Guaranteed profit of 25 per cent. per year. Apply Box No. 9991, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the repairs and maintenance of beam scales belonging to the Stores Department, Bombay. Tender forms available at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal order and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 12-4-1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). (8706)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

Site for a Petrol Service Station

Plot No. 116-A will be disposed of by Public Auction on 5th April, 1938, at 1 p.m. For particulars apply to the Collector of Bombay.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1938. (8193)

HIGH COURT, MADRAS

O. P. No. 179 of 1936.

Lakshmi Forest Coy. Ltd., (in liquidation).

His Lordship Justice Gentle will at 11 A.M. on 21-4-38 include share-holders G. Mukunda Rao, U. S. Selath, C. S. Sandagar, N. M. Kotnis, H. S. Kavesker, N. B. Sabnis, M. Y. Bandarkar, D. Vasudeva Wagh, R. Balram Bajpai and R. Bhulabhai Davay as contributories unless they oppose. Liquidator, 10 Law Chambers, Madras. 10009.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 2nd April to THURSDAY, the 14th April, 1938, both days inclusive.

An 'ad interim' Dividend of Rupees Seven (Rs. 7) per share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ended 31st December 1937, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday the 25th April, 1938, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays, and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on other days, to the shareholders on the Register of the Company on 2nd April, 1938.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the shareholders on 23rd April, 1938.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1938. 8213.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

'AD-INTERIM' DIVIDENDS at the rate of Rs. 12/8/0 per Preference Share and at the rate of Rs. 4 per Ordinary Share, both free of Income-Tax for the half year ended 31st December, 1937, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 25th April, 1938, between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS and 11 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) on other days to the shareholders on the Register of the Company on 22nd March, 1938.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the registered address of the shareholders on 23rd April, 1938.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1938. 8211.

Public Notices

NOTICE

(1) Pramukhalal Manilal
(2) Manilal Gagalbhai Hindus Gujrati merchants residing at Ahmedabad
(3) whoever be the Manager thereof.

In the matter for ARBITRATION between Messrs. THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Karachi, and Messrs. PRAMUKHALAL MANILAL, Ahmedabad.

PLEASE NOTE in the matter of the disputes covered by Suit No. 41 of 1938, we Messrs. W. S. PRIESTLEY and D. McCALLUM, the arbitrators, have been ordered by the Court of the Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, Sind, to proceed with the arbitration within 1st April 1938.

Take heed, therefore, that we the said arbitrators will hold the above arbitration on FRIDAY, the 25th March, 1938, at 4 p.m. in the Karachi Offices of Messrs. The Bombay Company Ltd., and shall be obliged if you will arrange to attend on that date with all your evidence, oral and documentary, failing which we shall proceed exparte.

D. McCALLUM,
W. S. PRIESTLEY,
Arbitrators.
Karachi 14th March, 1938. (8166)

NOTICE.

(1) Pramukhalal Manilal
(2) Manilal Gagalbhai Hindus Gujrati merchants residing at Ahmedabad
(3) whoever be the Manager thereof.

In the matter for ARBITRATION between Messrs. THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED, Karachi, and Messrs PRAMUKHALAL MANILAL, Ahmedabad.

PLEASE NOTE in the matter of the disputes covered by Suit No. 6 of 1938 we, Messrs. W. S. PRIESTLEY and D. McCALLUM, the arbitrators, have been ordered by the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge, Hyderabad, Sind, to proceed with the arbitration within 1st April, 1938.

Take heed, therefore, that we the said arbitrators will hold the above arbitration on FRIDAY, the 25th March, 1938, at 4 p.m. in the Karachi Offices of Messrs. The Bombay Company Ltd., and shall be obliged if you will arrange to attend on that date with all your evidence, oral and documentary, failing which we shall proceed exparte.

D. McCALLUM,
W. S. PRIESTLEY,
Arbitrators.
Karachi 14th March, 1938. (8167)

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for supply of miscellaneous stores for the year 1938-39 as per detail below:—

1. Miscellaneous Stores list Part I.—For supply of petrol, baskets, brooms, bricks, locks, wood Sawn, armoured hose pipe, cotton thread and jute, etc. Price Rs. 2 containing all the above schedules.
2. Miscellaneous stores list Part II.—For supply of cement, brushes cast iron castings, coal, grease and glue, iron angles, bars, Hardwares, screws and hinges jointing materials, kerosene oil, Motor oils, Cylinder oils, etc., paints, plumbing materials, ferrules, G. I. & C. I. pipes, etc. and furnitures. Price Rs. 2 for each schedule separately.

Tenders for Part II will be sold to and received from the manufacturers and their agents only.

Tenders can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of prices noted against each and will be received upto 4 P.M. on 20-4-1938.

S. N. TIWARY,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.
14-3-'38. 8212.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Share Certificate No. 17755 of Rs. 50 of the above Company standing in the name of Mrs. Subhadra Amratlal has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claims in respect of the said share should be made to us at the Registered Office of the Company, 70, Forbes Street, Bombay within 15 days from the date of this notice, failing which duplicate of the said share certificate will be issued in the name of the above shareholder.

N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay dated 25th March, 1938. 8217.

Public Notices

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 54726 to 54727 for 10 shares Nos. 239136 to 239145 of the Union Bank of India Ltd. standing in the name of Vishanji Bhanji Khatri are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof. After which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) VISHANJI BHANJI KHATRI.
Bombay, 24-3-38. 10015.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI PESTONJI SEERVAI, of Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburban District, Parsi Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to my client, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, the pieces or land, situate in the villages of Bandivli, Oshivre and Majas, in the Bombay Suburban District, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said pieces of land or either of them, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, occupation, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, decree, judgment, attachment, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Godawari Building", at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Land at Bandivli:—

Survey No	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Ac. Gts.
4	6	—	0- 1 3/4
„	—	4/1	0- 1/4
„	5/1	—	0- 1/2
„	1/1	—	0- 5
„	4	—	0- 4 1/4
„	—	2	0- 1 1 2
„	—	1	0- 4 1/2
5	2	—	0- 5 3/4
„	3	—	0- 1/2
„	4	—	2- 0
„	5	—	0- 4
„	6	—	0- 5 3/4
„	7	—	0-10 1/2
„	8	—	0-15 1/2
„	9	—	0- 6 1/2
„	—	1	0-4
„	—	2	0-1
„	—	3	0- 1
„	—	4	0- 8
6	1	—	0- 8 1/2
„	2	—	0-12 1/2
„	—	1	0-18 1/2
7	—	2	0-20
„	—	3	4-36
„	—	4/1	1-10
„	—	4/1	3-15
33	5	1	0- 5
33	—	1	0- 8
34	1	—	0- 6
„	2	—	0- 1 1/4
„	—	1	0- 9

Land at Majas

6	—	1	0- 2 1/2
75	—	1	0- 5
„	—	2	1- 4
76	—	1	0- 7
77	1	1 & 2	1-12
78	1 & 2	—	4-9 1/2

Dated the 24th day of March, 1938.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court. (8216)

Auction Sales.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort of complete Household furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej safe, Electric Gesteiner Duplicator, Remington and Royal typewriters, Chesterfield sets, Zunda Cabinet, Remington portable Typewriter etc.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

Issue of Cheap Return Tickets.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1938, Cheap Return Tickets will be issued between the following points:

BOMBAY, BYCULLA and DADAR

TO

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Inter Class.	3rd Clas. Mail.	3rd Clas. Ordy.	Available for
Via Cawnpore Central	Rs. A. 132 3	Rs. A. 66 2	Rs. A. 42 15	Rs. A. 20 7	Rs. A. 20 1	30 days. *
Dhulia	49 13	24 14	14 9	7 1	6 11	12 „
Burhanpur	64 1	32 1	20 2	8 15	8 9	18 „
Khamgaon	68 15	34 8	21 9	9 13	9 4	18 „
Wardha	89 6	44 11	28 9	13 2	12 11	18 „
Pipariya	85 2	42 9	27 3	12 11	12 3	30 „
Satna	117 5	58 11	38 0	18 0	17 10	30 „
Jhansi	112 13	56 7	36 8	17 4	16 14	30 „
Banda	129 9	64 13	42 0	20 0	19 10	30 „
Damoh	112 13	56 7	36 8	17 4	16 14	30 „
Saugor	106 1	53 1	34 4	16 2	15 12	30 „
Ahmadnagar .. (Via Dhond.)	45 7	22 11	12 10	6 9	6 2	12 „
Gulbarga .. .	70 13	35 7	22 5	10 2	9 9	18 „

* The period of availability shown is for a 'through' journey to or from any station *Via* Cawnpore Central.

TICKETS will be issued in both directions.
NO break of journey is permitted.
NO refund can be claimed on these tickets.
WHERE there is no Inter Class accommodation, tickets will be available by III class only.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.
AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Nagaji Motiji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Amabai widow of Mahomed Kasak Lakhtani, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in Mortgage dated 16th March 1934 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property this day Friday the 25th day of March 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring 108 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 3129 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 1618 of Mandvi Division with house assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2772, Street No. 61 situate at Tandel Street.

For further Particulars Please apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

From TO-MORROW
PRABHAT'S
First Marathi Social
"KUNKU"
Starring:
SHANTA APTE,
DATEY, VASANTEE,
Master PARASHRAM,
Directed by:
V. SHANTARAM
Daily: 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Sat. Sunday, Hol. 2 P.M.
From TO-MORROW
CENTRAL
TALKIES, Girgaum.

GREATEST Marathi
Historical Film EVER!
GENERAL FILMS'
CHANDRARAO MORE
FROM TO-MORROW
PLAZA Talkies Dadar
APOLLO Talkies Parel

Organise Boycott Of Recalcitrant Mills

Appeal To Maharashtra P. C. C. To See Proposals Of Mass Good Is Carried Out By Capitalists

The Amalner Taluka Congress Committee, the Girni Kamgar Union and the Citizens' Union, Amalner, have addressed the following joint memorandum to the President and members of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:—

We, the undersigned representing the Congress Committee, the local Girni Kamgar Union and Citizens' Committee, draw your attention to the serious situation that has arisen in our movement both political and economic, and request you to initiate a campaign and call a meeting of the M. P. C. C. to consider the problems that we are raising below.

You are aware that the Congress appointed an Inquiry Committee, in accordance with the pledges given in the election manifesto, that Congress would exert to improve the wages and working conditions of the workers, the Committee was to inquire into the "present condition" of the Textile Industry and to recommend whether a wage-increase could be given to workers.

The Committee was appointed in October last year and having carried out a thorough investigation in the Financial position of the industry came to the conclusion that the industry was in such a prosperous and strong position that it could afford to give a wage-increase of about 9 to 15 per cent. in all the centres of the industry in the Bombay Province.

This report was accepted by the Congress Government in February 1938 which asked the millowners to treat the recommendations as an award of a Court and carry them out.

The big centres like Bombay and Ahmedabad protested against the Government's resolution but decided to abide by it.

In the Khandesh area, there are five mills. These Mills also had submitted their case before the Inquiry Committee and the Committee applied their recommendation of wage-increase to these mills also.

One mill at Jalgaon out of these five applied the wage-increase but the four others refused. The workers in these four mills made representations to Government, and requested them to take action against the millowners concerned either by way of legislation or use of their other powers to get the resolution of the Government observed by the millowners.

The defiance of the resolution of Congress Ministry and its Enquiry Committee raises serious problems for the Congress movement and the general political movement. What should the Congress Committees do when a group of millowners refuse to accept Congress Government's resolution? What should the Congress Ministry do, when a group of capitalists refuse to carry out its recommendations which are intended to implement election pledges? What sanctions should our Ministry and the mass organisations evolve in order to have the proposals of the good of the masses carried out by a recalcitrant class of capitalists?

It is a serious question before the whole national movement, because the other Congress provinces are going to follow in the footsteps of the Bombay Report and Government's resolution thereon. If the Congress and the Ministry in Bombay allow a group of capitalists to defy them the capitalists in other provinces will copy the example of Khandesh and the labour of Congress Government's in other provinces will be fruitless.

It is therefore time that the Provincial and local Congress Committee should create mass sanctions to have the proposals of mass good carried out by capitalists, landlords and such others as will defy them.

All Congress Committees in Maharashtra should hold meetings to denounce such owners, who have refused to give the wage increases.

A boycott of their agencies and goods be organised.

The Ministry should be requested not to leave their resolution in the recommendatory form, but undertake immediate compelling legislation.

The local municipalities and boards should either impose special taxation on such mills and withdraw any facilities given to them in the matter of ware-houses, transport, loading, unloading, etc.

The workers in Amalner have refused to take the wages of February, as increases were not given. We are all trying to help them in all ways we can. But unless a mass campaign is organised immediately, the Millowners will not grant the wage-increases. The workers in other centres like Dhulia, Jalgaon, Chalisgaon are also planning action.

As a result, there is a likelihood of unrest growing in the minds of the workers, a disbelief in the Committees of Congress Government and in the power of the Congress Government itself as to whether they can compel the capitalists to hear their advice. Strikes also are likely to break out. It is freely pointed out that when workers in Ahmedabad and Sholapur struck for wage-increases, Sec. 144 was applied there and workers were asked to await the Committee's report. Now when the Millowners refuse to abide by the Government's resolution will Government and the Congress behind it not be morally bound to support such strikes, as in effect they will be in vindication of a Congress Government's Resolution itself?

We, therefore, request you to immediately take up the question of compelling legislation and a public campaign with Congress M. L. A.'s, the Ministry, the Congress Committees and Trade Unions, throughout the Prorvince.

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"DIL-PAZIR"

IN AID OF
THE HAJI ALLARAKHIA SONAVALA ANDHAKSHI ASHRAM.
An interesting, original and instructive entertainment
at
THE CAPITOL
On MARCH 31ST AND APRIL 1ST AT 6 P.M. (S.T.)
On 31st March under the Patronage & in the presence of LADY LUMLEY.
On 1st April under the Patronage & in the presence of the Hon. Mr. B. G. KHER.
Price of tickets: Rs. 7, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 & Re. 1.
Book Early to Avoid Disappointment.
At Capitol from 26th March runs
DANCE by ENAKSHI RAM RAO

A STAR
and
A STORY
with
Social Significance
SABITADEVI

in
SAGAR'S
Modern
SOCIAL
COMEDY
"300 DAYS & AFTER"
with
MOTILAL
BIBBO, YAKUB
Directed by:
SARVOTTAM BADAMI
2nd WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
WEST END
TALKIES Lamington Rd.

NOT ONLY BOMBAY
BUT
ALL INDIA
SEES & TALKS ABOUT
HARIPURA
HARIPURA
HARIPURA
CONGRESS TOPICAL
because it is
SO PERFECT
NOW SHOWING WITH
WADIA BROS.
LUTAROO
LALNA
Featuring:
Fearless NADIA
PUNJAB—KA—BETA
ROLLS-ROYCE-KI-BETI
AT THE
LAMINGTON
Daily at
4-30, 7-30 & 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE
AT 1-30 P.M.
ON
FRI—SAT—SUN & ON BANK HOLIDAYS.

Accused Had Intentions

Judgment In Investors' Advisory Bureau Case

Bombay, Thursday.

One of the most sensational cases kno.. to Bombay came to a close this morning when the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in what is known as the "Investors' Advisory Bureau Case" acquitting both the accused.

Max Davidson the first accused was arrested within a few days at Marseilles, but it was not easy to arrest Gerald Mitchell, who had already gone to Alexandria in an aeroplane. The extradition proceedings caused considerable delay and in the meanwhile, complaints came pouring into the police office from the clients of the Bureau. In all, more than 140 clients of the firm complained to the police alleging misappropriation on the part of the accused and the amount involved was nearly one lakh and seventy thousand rupees.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that the accused Davidson and Mitchel and one Ryder started a firm called the Investor's Advisory Bureau in Bombay in April 1936. Ryder was to have 8 annas share, while the shares of the accused were two annas each.

The Bureau had its office in Bombay Mutual Building and its main business was to advise constituents with regard to the investments and execute their orders with the brokers. It also published the "Stock and Market Review" on Indian scripts and prospects of the Company.

The accused, not being brokers, had to put in order through recognised brokers. The Bureau also did Commission and underwriting business with regard to flotation of other companies.

About April 1937, the Bureau undertook to place 5 lakhs of shares of a new company called the Ambadi Rubbers Ltd., and they wrote to their clients giving a glowing picture of the new company. Several constituents of the firm applied for shares including the three complainants, Mr. Bhaurcha, Mr. J. Patel and Mr. Coelho. The three complainants in all gave Rs. 7,250 for the shares in the Ambadi Rubbers. The prosecution alleged that the accused misappropriated this sum. Prosecution also stated that the accused entertained dishonest intention and misappropriated moneys of other clients. On May 26, 1937, they announced to the staff that they had to go to Trivandrum on an urgent piece of business but instead of going to Trivandrum, they made secret preparations to leave India. They left India on May 28. One of the complainants, learning the accused's sudden departure lodged a complaint with the police and the accused were later on

11th GREAT WEEK
CHANDRARAO MORE
INDIA'S GREATEST HISTORICAL
Daily 5, 8-15, & 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

No Dishonest

arrested.

THREE CHARGES IN ONE TRIAL. NOT RELEVANT.

The prosecution combined the three charges in one trial and put up three cases against the accused. Charging them with criminal breach of trust and abetment.

The Magistrate discussed at length the prosecution evidence and said that the accused had not denied having received the moneys from the complainant for shares in the Ambady Rubbers Ltd A lot of prejudice observed the Magistrate, had been created against the accused and he thought that a large part of it was due to the accused's conduct between May 7 and May 27; and by their leaving India suddenly and misinforming their staff as to the place of their destination, on the evidence before him, the Magistrate was of the opinion that the Bureau was a genuine firm, which did a roaring business within 11 months. It had nearly 500 clients, among whom were Indian states, commercial and industrial merchants. It kept regular books of accounts, and regular audit was made by a reputed firm of auditors. They had also running accounts in five well-known banks and the business transacted by the Bureau ran over to 25 lakhs of rupees.

Continuing the Magistrate said that the amount involved in the 3 charges was only Rs. 7,250 and the outstandings due to the firm were large. The issue in the case according to the Magistrate was whether the accused dishonestly misappropriated the amounts sent by the three complainants.

The fact that the accused misappropriated the moneys of X Y. and Z. would not, according to the Magistrate be relevant to prove that they misappropriated the moneys of A. B. and C. It was true that the accused were directed by the complainants to buy Ambadi Rubbers Ltd. The mere fact that the money remitted to a broker was mixed up with the broker's own money would not imply any dishonest misappropriation and it would not necessarily constitute a breach of trust. A broker, in the course of his business, would receive several sums from the constituents for investing in shares. The broker generally sends the money in his account. The transfer and delivery of shares would involve delay and no shares could be allotted unless a company was registered and entitled to issue shares. It was not obligatory on a broker to ear-mark such moneys unless there was a separate contract. In the present case, the company (Ambadi Rubbers) was never floated and no shares could have been issued by the Company. Under the circumstances, the liability of the accused was only to refund the amount to their clients when called for. And the accused did return some of the amounts.

The question,, in the present case, was whether the accused were in a position to return Rs. 7,250 belonging to the three Complainants before or about the time they were adjudicated insolvents.

It was in evidence that there was more than enough money to meet the demands of the three complainants. Apart from this Rs. 11000 were paid in cash to the official assignee. That was more than sufficient to cover these three sums.

The proper method, according to the Magistrate to ascertain whether the accused had dishonest intention or not was to ascertain the total assets and liabilities. The firm made a profit of Rs. 50,000 and had several scripts of their own. Looking to the huge business carried on by the Bureau and their large number of clients, it could hardly be suggested that the accused's conduct was dishonest.

Further there was a disagreement among the partners and Ryder had to be paid more than Rs. 70,000 to sever his connections. The payment of such a large amount depleted the available funds of the Bureau. Then there was a severe crisis in the share bazar and the banks refused credit facilities to the Bureau.

In spite of all these, there was enough money with the Bureau to meet a payment of Rs. 62,500. One of their brokers, in May demanded the immediate delivery from the Bureau and the result was a forced sale of the shares which did not realise that full market value. It was difficult under the circumstances, remarked the Magistrate to arrive at any definite conclusion as to whether the accused's liabilitits exceeded their assests. Unless the whole of the accounts were examined and audited one could not be sure how the accused stood. The claims made by the client to the official receiver were over a lakh and a quarter. It could not be predicted whether the accused could meet all these, but they had a considerable sum.

As to the conduct of the accused leaving India suddenly, the defence counsel had pointed out that their trip to England was contemplated by the accused long ago, as it appeared from one of their letters. One of the accused intended to pay a flying visit to England to make financial arrangements for the Bureau in London. They wanted a partner to invest about 7 to 8 thousand pounds. The prosecution did not lead any evidence to disprove this.

There was no doubt that there were some suspicious circumstances against the accused such as the false statement made by them to the staff that they were leaving for Trivandrum, the disposal of the moneys through Miss Vaugham, and their sudden departure.

After weighing all the circumstances for and against the accused, the Magistrate held that it could not be urged that the accused had a dishonest intention of misappropriating the moneys of the three complainants. He therefore acquitted them

Though acquitted, the accused were not free as they were rearrested after the judgment was delivered on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with two other cases pending against them.

Mr. Nariman, applied for bail on behalf of the accused.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 15,000 with one surety, the accused to deposit Rs. 1,500.

P. G. Goregaonker, who carried Tennis, Badminon, pingpong and general sports championships of the Sir J. J. School of Arts.

DEBATE ON SOCIAL REFORM

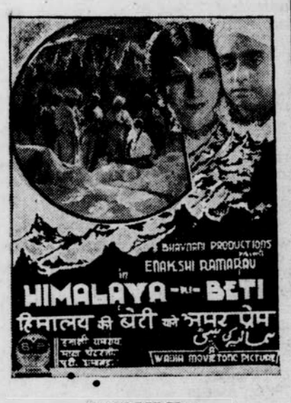
Winners Of Dubash Trophy

A very interesting type of debate took place recently in the St. Xavier's College under the auspices of the Literary Union of the said College for the Kersasp Dubash Trophy. The subject of the Debate was that Social Reforms must precede Political Reforms in India. Nearly a dozen students of the College took part in it. The Hon Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa presided and Mrs. Gulestan Billimoria, Rev. Fr. Llorenz, and Principal Rustom Marzban acted as the Judges.

Messrs. Jal Hormusji Ardershir Vakil and Piloo Rustomji Patel who stood first and second in this debate, and Miss Lashkari who won the prize specially reserved for the ladies all supported the proposition, whereas Mr. Kasbekar who stood third very vehemently opposed the proposition. The Dubash Trophy was won by Messrs. Vakil and Patel as representatives of the Junior B. A. Class.

The Hon. Mr. Pakwasa congratulated Messrs. Vakil and Patel for their fine oratory and impressive speeches.

Greatest Screen Art Triumph of 1938
BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'
'Daughter of Himalayas'
Featuring:
ENAKSHI RAMRAO (M.A.)
PRO. RAMANAND—PURI.
MISS MAYA CHATTERJEE
& Others.
Wadia Movietone Picture
To be released shortly.
AT
KRISHNA
CINEMA
Dubash
Theatre

COMING VERY SHORTLY


KASHMIR
Caught in Celluloid
For the first time in all its
Ravishing Beauty.

TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Director On Welfare Work Carried Out By Institution

The Director of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of social work issued a statement at the first convocation of the school on Thursday, in which he says, that the school is something new in the educational history of India. Founded in 1936, by the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, as a tangible evidence of their belief that the social problems of India were important enough to challenge the full attention of educated young men and women, the School for the first time commissions an able group of graduates for service to the nation.

Each student who is receiving a Diploma of the School has completed 12 to 15 hours of class room work weekly; has submitted a satisfactory thesis, and has successfully completed both his terminals and a final comprehensive examination. In addition to his academic work, every student has also engaged in practical work in some Bombay social service centre. He points out that we were fortunate in our first year in securing the services of Dr. Atthur E. Holt, of the University of Chicago, one of America's outstanding sociologists, as our visiting Professor. Dr. Holt gave a tone to the School which has been of lasting value. During the current year the school has entered a new field of work by adding Dr. K. R. Masani to the staff as a Lecturer in Psychiatry and Director of the Child Guidance Clinic.

The members of the Faculty have placed themselves unsparingly at the service of the public and have delivered a large number of addresses to various organizations as well as advising the officials of many other organizations privately. One of the tests of a good academic institution is the quality of its library. The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work not only has an excellent working library, but also a library that is used. Over one thousand new books have been added in the past two years.

It is gratifying, says the director that when training students for a new profession, to be able to report that the majority of the graduates are either now in employment or expect to be employed shortly after leaving the School. The director points out that the posts actually filled include municipal welfare work; industrial welfare work; social settlement work; medical social work; psychiatric social work; probation; rural reconstruction; social case work and social research—while it is expected that one student will proceed abroad for further training. He states that new class is to be admitted to the School in the month of June, and with past experience to guide he is looking forward to an increasing sphere of service during the years which lie ahead.

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali

The honorary secretary, of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges, with grateful thanks, the receipt of the following donations recently received by the Society:—

Mr. A. N. Redkar (Bombay) in memory of his father, the late Mr. N. V. Redkar Rs. 101; Mr. Shivram Narayan Kanvinde (Bombay) in memory of his mother, the late Mrs. Laxmibai Kanvinde Rs. 101; Rao Saheb G. V. Madurkar (Alibag) Rs. 100; Mr. S. N. Kamat (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mrs. Rakhamabai Vasudeo Betrabet (Santa Cruz) Rs. 100; Rao Saheb V. V. Velangi (Dharwar) Rs. 100; Mrs. Laxmibai Narayanrao Kamat (Dadar) Rs. 100; Mrs. Sitabai Narayanrao Kinare (Dadar) Rs. 100; Dr. (Miss) Sumati Mangeshrao Telang, M.D. (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mr. R. M. Koppikar (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mr. P. J. Khandalekar (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mr. B. J. Khandalekar (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mr. Justice W. N. Patkar, B.A., LL.B. (Baroda) Rs. 100; Mr. K. D. Nayak (Madgaon, Goa) Rs. 100; Mrs. Susheelabai Parshuram Nabar (Dadar) Rs. 100; Mr. M. B. Madgaokar, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mrs. Yamunabai Desai, (Lahore) Rs. 100; Mr. V. M. Patkar, A.R.I.B.A, (Bombay) Rs. 100; Dr. S. M. Kamat, M.B.,B.S. (Hubli) Rs. 60 and Mr. N. T. Nadkarni (Parbhani, Hyderabad, Deccan) Rs. 20. Total: Rs. 1,882|-.

Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid of the Lahore High Court rejected the application filed by Maulana Syed Habib, proprietor of the "Siyasat" and others for the transfer of the case pending against them.—United Press.

LONGER HOURS AND LOW WAGES

Grievances Of Menials In Govt. Hospitals

On Sunday night the theatre at Grant Medical College was full with members of the inferior staff—both male and female—working as ward boys and peons and other servants in different hospitals in Bombay when Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the vice-President of Government Peons' Union presided. Representatives of the clerical staff also attended. Mr. Jhabwala, in an hour's speech, fully explained the purpose of sound organization and brought out the startling fact that men and women in hospitals under Government had to do 15 hours' duty as also night duty with hardly four hours interval throughout all the 24 hours. He also referred to the miserable wages of the workers who had to do grave duties even at the risk of their lives.

Thereafter resolutions were adopted regarding hours of work increase in wages, leave, provident fund, gratuity and compensation.

The men and women became members of the Union and their grievances will be put before the Hospital authorities at an early date for redress, whereafter decision will be taken as to what next steps to take.

Mr. Jhabwala and some men will see Col. Bhatia in regard to the matter.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Sheikh Kassam was arrested by the Dongri police this morning, an a charge of theft of Rs. 11 belonging to a beggar woman.

The accused was remanded into police custody till April 4, at Mazagaon Police Court.

Girl Murdered And Buried

The Mahim police are carrying on an extensive search in an open space at Dharavi, where a Muslim girl aged nine is said to have been buried after being murdered.

MR. MANEK F. MULLA DEAD

Worked As Missionary In Iran: Author Of Several Persian Publications

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Manek Fardoonji Mulla which occurred on Wednesday afternoon in Bombay, at the age of 58.

Mr. Manek was a brother of late Rt. Hon. Sir Dinsha Mulla, and was well-known for his extensive travels in Iran, Iraq, Sistan, Europe, China and Japan

He first travelled through Iran in 1925 and worked there as missionary for about two years. While there he heard of a famine raging in some villages, particularly in Mazret-i-Kalantar, in 1926. He bought a big quantity of wheat at his own expense and after loading it on muleback he wended his way to the village in spite of biting cold, and distributed grain as well as small cash to the starving villagers.

Besides visiting Iran more than once he travelled through Sistan also, undergoing considerable hardship and expense.

Last year he visited several important cities of China and Japan and wrote interesting accounts of his experiences. He was the author of several publications viz., "A Guide to Persian Language," "A Concise English—Persian Dictionary", etc., which showed that he had a very good command over Persian.

When he visited Europe in 1932 he studied, in the schools of London and Paris the Swedish system of massage, and won several diplomas, viz., M.S.F., M.S.S.C.H. (Eng.), E.F.O.M. (Par.).

He was the only Indian to win the diploma of M.S.S. Ch. (Eng), i.e., member of the School of Surgical Chiropody.

The Council House was the scene of a brilliant party given by the Punjab members of the Central Legislature in honour of the Honourable Sir Henry Craik, who assumes charge of the Governorship of the Province from April 7.—United Press.

Q. "What is best for building up Health and Strength after Illness?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

If you are run-down, nervous, depressed or convalescent after a serious illness, it is of paramount importance to take a tonic restorative that is recommended by the Medical Profession for building up health, strength and mental vigour. Angier's Emulsion has been such a remedy for over 40 years. Safe, reliable and efficient, it provides a true health-restoring treatment.

Angier's soothes the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, corrects digestive and bowel irregularities, promotes normal, healthy appetite, overcomes nervous depression, and greatly increases vitality. It is the ideal restorative after influenza, and in all cases of lung, stomach or bowel weakness.

In sub-acute and chronic bronchitis, Angier's not only relieves the cough, but also improves nutrition and effectively overcomes the constitutional debility so frequently associated with these cases. The most palatable of all emulsions, Angier's agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs, and is equally useful for adults and children.

"Splendid results from its use"

A Doctor writes: "Please accept my best thanks for the bottle of your Emulsion, which you sent for my wife. I have waited to acknowledge it until she has taken a good part of it, and I am pleased to say that on a very trying cough, and much debility following a severe attack of influenza, its effect has been most beneficial. She found the Emulsion an excellent lubricant and tonic. I shall certainly recommend it." (Sgd.) ——, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I and II and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

7-30 Recorded Programme.

TRANSMISSION II

A.M.

11-30 AIR Orchestra: Brindrabani. 11-40 Moulvi Qamar. Readings from Quran. 11-55 Ahmed Dilawar.

P.M.

12-25 Pandit O. Thakur. 12-40 Alap and Tans: Bahaduri. 12-45 Hafeez Khan. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

Programmes as in Delhi I

P.M.

5-30 How is that? 1. 5-40 AIR Artist. 6-10 B. M. Devalankar of Poona: Sanai Solo. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 The Tyranny of Routine. Talk in Marathi by Daya Paranjpe. 7-45 Ahmed Dilawar Ghazal. 8-0 'Udan Charkaldi Gujarati musical play. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 B. M. Devalankar: Sanai Solo. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Miradevi. 9-30 News. 9-45 Anti-Tuberculosis Fund Appeal. By Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay. 1-0 Recorded Programme. 10-20 Antsher Lobo: Guitar. 10-30 Walter Gaufmann: Piano.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 Readings from Quran. 8-15 Mohammad Shafi. 8-30 Ramobai. 8-50 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 9-10 News in English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Majidanbai. 10-0 V. N. Patwardhan.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 Woman's World. 1-30 For Religious Minded. 1-30 For lunch Hour.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 Majidanbai. 5-30 Mohammad Sharif. 5-50 Bamobai. 6-0 Readings from 'Darbar-i-Akbari'. 6-10 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 6-30 V. N. Patwardhan. 6-50 B. S. Rawat. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Is Federation only solution? Debate in Hindustani. Dewan Harbilas Sarda: Yes. Lala Deshbandhu Gupta: No. 8-20 Mohammad Shafi. 8-30 Story. By Mr. Tara Chand. 8-40 Majidanbai. 9-0 V. N. Patwardhan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Ken Mac's Band. 10-0 Prohibition in India. Talk by P. J. Griffiths. 10-15 Ken Mac's Band. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II

31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

P.M.

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Ramobai. 7-15 Khamaj on Flute. 7-20 V. N. Patwardhan. 7-40 Majidanbai. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I.

9-45 Ramobai. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Majidanbai. 10-40 Abdul Huq Quershi. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 Variety Programme. 12-56 Programme of swing music. Weather. 1-36 Islamic Records. 2-6 From Holy Quran talk in Bengali by H. Motaharuddin. 2-21 Islamic Songs. 4-36 For Children. 4-51 Tarak Das Banerjee. 5-1 Nirmal Basu. 5-16 Mira Nag. 5-21 Abinash Banerjee. 5-36 For Children. 6-6 When Sun goes down latest Records. 6-51 News, Weather. 7-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night. (Shankha-dhwani).

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

a.m.

7-30 Readings from 'Quran'. 7-45 Naat. 7-55 Nawab Jan of Ambala. 8-10 Khyber Orchestra. 8-15 Shamshad Begam

p.m.

5-30 Khabare Atare. 6-30 Khyber Orchestra. 6-35 Vilayat Khan. 6-55 Shamshad Begam. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Nawab Jan. 7-45 Madam Curi talk in Hindustani by Minhap-ud-Din. 8-0 A programme for children. 9-0 Vilayat Khan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shamshad Begam. 10-0 Piano Solo by Dilbar. 10-5 Nawab Jan. 10-25 Vilayat Khan. 10-35 Sitar. 10-48 Shamshad Begaum.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Lal Mohammad. 6-15 Mahadev Parshad. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Majeedanbai of Delhi. 7-25 Mahadev Prashad. 7-40 Majeedanbai. 7-50 Lal Mohammad. 8-15 Economic Independence for Women Debate in Hindustani. Hijab Imtiaz Ali: For Bashir Hashmi: Against. 8-30 Majeedanbai. 8-50 Lal Mohammad. 9-0 Mahadev Parshad News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Possible Avenues of Employment. 10-0 Majlis-i-Mausiqi. 10-15 Inayat Ali. 10-20 Mahadev Parshad. 10-40 Majeedanbai.

B B C Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.) GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.) GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.)

p.m.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 B B C Empire Orchestra. 8-30 Grand National. 9-0 America Speaks: 5. 9-20 Instrumental Variety. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 Delayed Drop.

10-50 p.m. to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m. GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32m.) GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m. GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)

Aga Khan Hockey

Times Of India Win Replay

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEATEN BY ONE GOAL

Thursday's match, in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, which was a replay of the drawn game between the 'Times of India' and the Bombay Gymkhana 'A,' resulted in a narrow victory for the former by the only goal scored in the second minute from the start.

THE GAME.

Two minutes from the start Correa, the pressmen's inside-left, opened the account for his side and this was the only goal of the match. Up and down play followed with the Gymkhana fighting hard to get on terms. A fine solo movement on the part of Garratt, the Gymkhana's outside-left, was cleverly broken up by Tyrell. A penalty-corner in favour of the Gymkhana saw Summerhayes, their pivot, drive in a sitter, which Gibson, the 'Times' goalkeeper saved well.

Towards the closing stages of the first half the Pressmen had the better of the exchanges but there was no change in the score till the half-time.

On resumption the 'Times' were definitely on top but they could not get through the stubborn Gymkhana defence, prominent amongst which were Brown, Caplen and Summerhayes.

The final whistle found the 'Times of India' winners by 1 goal.

The Result:—

'TIMES OF INDIA' 1 goal.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA Nil.

The teams were:—

'TIMES OF INDIA': Gibson; Thomas and Easdon; Tyrell, Lynn and Morrison; Mendes, Pereira, D'Souza, Correa and Petty.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 'A': Caplen; Browne and Munro; Greer, Summerhayes and Russell; Speirs, Dowson, Georgiadi, Walsh and Garratt.

Umpires: Lynn and Pinto.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians 'A' vs. Christ Church and Barnes Old Boys (Gymkhana Ground).

5-30 p.m. 'Times of India' vs. Telephones (Association Ground).

GRAND NATIONAL PROBABLES

LONDON, March 24.

In Grand National probables Burford rides Dawmar. Mr. Hislop Hurdygurdyman, Sir Geoffrey Congreve Lazyboots, Isaac K. D. H. Omit Davyjones, Redfreeman, Pencraik and Santaluz.—Reuter.

Grand National Callover

LONDON, March 23.

Following Grand National callover:—

100/12 Blueshirt.

10/1 Royal Mail taken and offered.

100/8 Cooleen offered and 100/7 taken.

15/1 De La Chance offered and 16/1 taken.

15/6 Takvorpacha offered and 18/1 taken.

18/1 Dunhill Castle offered and 20/1 taken.

20/1 Stalbridgepark and Royal Danielli offered.

25/1 Airgeadsios and Dominick's Cross taken and offered.

25/1 Workman offered.

28/1 Rockquilla. Provocative and Red Knight.

33/1 Bachelor Prince. Lough Cottage and Inversible taken and offered.

40/1 Brighter Cottage and Battleship offered and 50/1 taken.—Reuter.

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GRAND! The sense of power that real physical well-being brings. To wake every day clear-eyed and eager, ready for anything . . . that's when Life's worth living! You can be "out-of-sorts" and not know it—so insidiously is health sapped by worry, overwork or the strain of hot weather. But feel the change after you take Wincarnis. It is both a food and a tonic, enriching the blood, building up sound health and giving abundant, lasting vitality. Glorious fitness may be "just round the corner" . . . turn the corner with Wincarnis, the blood and nerve tonic that is specially prepared for this market. 20,000 recommendations from medical men say "Take Wincarnis and make more of Life."
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INSURANCE BILL CRITICISED

J. C. Setalvad's Speech At Annual General Meeting

The tenth annual general meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday afternroon, Mr. J. C. Setalvad presiding. Referring to the Insurance Bill he said:—

"Looking to the vital importance of the Insurance Bill to Indian Insurance Companies doing Life as well as General business, it was felt by prominent Directors of Indian Insurance Companies that a special Joint Committee representing both Life and General business be formed to effectively put forward the Indian Insurance Companies' point of view. For this purpose a committee known as the Indian Insurance Legislation Committee was appointed at a meeting of the representatives of the Indian Insurance Companies held in May 1936, presided over by Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, with a view to inquire and report on the necessity and expediency of introducing the requisite legislation so as to give adequate protection to Indian Policyholders and to Indian Insurance Companies incorporated in British India and to draft a suitable Insurance Bill embodying their recommendations on the subject.

VITAL PROVISIONS MISSED?

"The Bill as it has emerged through both the Houses of the Indian Legislature and which has now become Insurance Law contains some of the suggestions put forward by the Indian Insurance Legislation Committee, but all of us miss some provisions which in our opinion were of vital importance to the future development of Indian Insurance Companies, both Life and General.

"The welcome features of the Bill are in connection with deposits, working capital, full returns and accounts, licensing of Agents, proper Acturial valuations, maintenance of legal reserves in the country and limitation of commission. The limitation of commission, however, has not been satisfactory, in that the Chief Agents as such have been entirely omitted from the Bill and they can be remunerated practically in an unlimited manner. To my mind, this will frustrate the very object of the Bill, viz. limitation of acquisition costs and the elimination of uneconomic competition. There is the danger of a number of Indian firms who are now clients of Indian Insurance Companies, and who control substantial premium income will be offered Chief Agencies by the British and foreign Insurance Companies on an unrestricted remuneration."

WATER POLO TOURNAMENT FOR 1938

Gross Receipts To Go To K. E. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund

A meeting of the Committee of the Quadrangular Water polo Tournament was held at the Victoria Swimming Bath on 11th instant.

After the minutes of the meeting was read and confirmed Mr. Framroz R. Merchant was welcomed as a new member in the place of the late Mr. Fromroze C Golvala.

The Committee passed unanimously a resolution mourning the deaths of the late Mr. Framroze C. Golvala and the late Mr. Phiroze D. Golwala and placed on record the great services to the cause of swimming and this tournament of the late Mr. Framroze C. Golvala. The Committee tendered its deep sympathy to the family in their bereavement.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee of the above tournament was held at the Victoria Swimming Bath on 16th instant when it was decided to hold the tournament for 1938 at the Back Bay Baths.

It was resolved with the concurrence of the E.W.P.A. that the gross receipts from the tournament this year should be given to His Majesty King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

The E. W. P. A. agreed to bear all the expenses in connection with the tournament.

It was decided to hold the tournament on Friday, (25th instant) at 6-45 p.m. and Sunday (27th instant) at 10 a.m.

The matches on the first day will be as follows:—(A) Parsis vs. Hindus; (B) Europeans vs. Zionists on the second day the winners of A will play against the winners of B.

It was resolved to secure if possible the attendance of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay as the Guest-of-Honour for the tournament for the last day, i.e., the 24th instant at 10 a.m. Should the date not suit His Excellency, the alternative date of Saturday (23rd) at 6-45 p.m. was suggested.

If His Excellency were unable to accept the invitation it was proposed to invite the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher the Premier, or failing him, the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder as the guest-of-honour.

The rates of admission were fixed at Re. 1 for the first day and Re. 1 and Rs. 2 for the final day.

PORBANDAR'S NEW DEWAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

PORBANDAR, March 24.

It is reliably understood that the Agency pensioner, Mr. Framroz Master, has been appointed as Porbandar State Dewan, and he will take charge of his post on 28th instant.

INDO-CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE RELATIONS

Agency Of Czechoslovak Export Institute In India

WHY NOT A TRADE AGENT OF INDIA IN PRAGUE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, March, 16.

The trade relations between India and Czechoslovakia in recent periods have been keeping steadily to an upward course. This upward course, after a check that came with the general economic depression, was well in evidence for a while in regard to imports from India to Czechoslovakia, but did not assert in relation to exports from Czechoslovakia to India. It has newly been extending also to the latter, a development suited to consolidate the former and as such support India's export interests. The tendency and nature of the trade relations between the two countries will be made clear by figures relating to them for the last two years. Imports from India to Czechoslovakia for the year 1937 amounted in value of 471 million Czechoslovak Crowns as against 302 million Crowns in the previous year, the corresponding figures for exports from Czechoslovakia to India being 162 million Crowns and 78 million Crowns respectively.

ECONOMIC ADVANCE

The increase in imports from India to Czechoslovakia is reflected of a general economic advance in progress markedly for a while in Czechoslovakia, an advance indicated both by the rise in industrial production and foreign trade generally. Coal production in Czechoslovakia has in the course of the last five years increased by 68 per cent and production of steel by 236 per cent. Imports have risen from 5.8 milliards of Crowns in 1933 to 10.9 milliards of Crowns in 1937 and exports in the same period from 5.9 milliards of Crowns to 11.9 milliards of Crowns. The prospects of development of trade relations between two countries depend basically on the scope for exchange of articles. And this factor speaks keenly for the maintenance of a good level and course in the trade between India and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia figures prominently as an important buyer of some of the main articles of India's export interests, as for instance, grain and rice, oil seeds, animal products, hides and skin, cotton and jute. Czechoslovakia's import of rice in 1937 from India amounted in value to 58 million Crowns, that of jute to 120 million Crowns against 82 million Crowns in the previous year and of cotton to 133 million Crowns in 1937 against 73 million Crowns in 1936. Czechoslovakia again as a leading industrial unit in Europe with a wide range of production and a specialised state in regard to different industries such as glass, porcelain, steel and iron, and various types of machinery, retains a favourable position in regard to many items in India's import trade. As the new economic revival has found its expression in extending the imports from India, certain currency changes, improved adaptation or adjustment to some structural alterations in India's import trade, and an increased understanding or appreciation of the country's range of production with qualitative eminence and competitive capacity have moved to extend exports from Czechoslovakia to India, as indeed to various other Eastern markets as China, Irak, Egypt and Iran. It is a factor doubtlessly of significance that Czechoslovakia does not stand for the line of rigid care to autarchy and keeps attention well to seeing to parallel developments or extensions in both the sides of foreign trade.

AGENCY IN INDIA.

Czechoslovakia's recognition of the importance of India as an unit in her foreign trade found an expression in the decision about eighteen months back to start an Agency of the Czechoslovak Export Institute in India. The Agency since founded plays a keen and useful part in stimulating the trade between the two countries. The Agency concerns itself with both the issues of imports to India and also exports to Czechoslovakia. It is stated as promoting its work by the regular supply of market analysis, development of useful direct contracts and extension of aid and attention in ways to agents. In this connection I might state, that according to a report in the latest number of the weekly organ of the Export Institute in Prague, Mr. Ladislav Ploskal who has been responsible for founding the Agency of the Export Institute in India with headquarters at Bombay and has stayed on as its manager ever since is to leave India soon. Mr. Ploskal has within the period of his halt in India, not only from there directly contributed actively to the extension of trade between India and Czechoslovakia, but also supported this work by informative articles mainly of economic nature and some also of general character issued from time to time to important publications in Czechoslovakia. He is to be replaced by a younger man of ability Dr. Vallichek. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Ploskal on return will be in charge at headquarters in Prague of the Export Institute also of the department dealing with India, where his knowledge, interest and experience could be of considerable service for the cause of development of trade between India and Czechoslovakia.

INDIA'S AGENT IN PRAGUE?

Writing about the trade relations between India and Czechoslovakia one is also led to defer to the question of having a Trade Agent of India in Prague. The significance of Czechoslovakia as a market for India's export interests, her importance as an economic unit in regard to India's foreign trade, and the possibilities of consolidation and advancement or trade relations between the two countries, all point to the value of it. There is in India still widely a lack of estimation of Czechoslovakia's position as a factor in India's foreign trade, particularly export trade, due to the unsatisfactory nature of statistics as generally made available bound greatly with the insular character of the State. In the present period, when the question of trade relations between different and separate units demand closer care, it is essential to have statistics of a more complete character for more reasons than one. Prague is also a very suitable centre from where attention could be well directed to the development of trade contacts with some other lands, above all the other States of the Little Entente, Jugoslavia and Roumania. It is to be hoped that the issue of having a Trade Agent of India in Prague will find deserving interest and attention of sources and circles mainly concerned in India.

Dr. Ashraf On C. P. Vidya Mandir Committee

ALLAHABAD: March 23.

Dr. K. M. Ashraf, of the Political Department of the All-India Congress Committee Office, has been co-opted to serve on the Vidya Mandir Scheme Committee, appointed by the Government of the Central Provinces.

Dr. Ashraf will attend the first meeting of the Committee on the 25th inst.—United Press.

Muslim M.L.A.'s Asked To Resign

CALCUTTA: March 23.

A resolution calling upon Maulana Tamizuddin Khan and other Muslim M.L.A.'s to resign forthwith, as they seceded from the Coalition Party, was recently passed at a meeting of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. Bengal, held at the residence of Nawab Bahadur of Dacca. The resolution stated that those three members, after their secession from the Party, voted against the Ministry, thus breaking pledges given by them at the time of election.—A.P.

ARUNDALE TO SAIL FOR EUROPE IN APRIL

MADRAS, March 21.

Dr. George S. Arundale, accompanied by Srimati Rukmini Devi, leaves Madras on April 8. via Bombay, on a tour of Europe and Aemrica on the business of the Theosophical Society of which he is the President.

After spending a week in Bombay, from the 9th to the 16th, they embark on the P. and O. liner "Strathnavar", for Marseilles, thence to Paris for the Convention of the French National Society on April 30 and May 1. In Holland and in Belgium the President will deliver a special course of lectures on symbolic Yoga. In London he will preside over the English Convention during Whitsuntide and on June 8 embark on the "Normandie" for New York.

At Chicago he will preside over the American Convention, and during two months in the United States will attend Theosophical Federation gatherings over the continent from New York to San Francisco. At the end of August he presides over the Congress of the European Federation to be held at Zagreb in Yugoslavia.

Mr. K. Sankara Menon, Headmaster of the Besant Memorial School, will travel with the President and party in order to make an educational tour of Europe. Other members of the Party for various destinations are: Mr. and Mrs. John Coats, Miss Makey (Private Secretary to the President) and Mr. H. J. Nt. van de Poll, Manager of the Adyar Publishing House. A number of valedictory parties have already been given.

BANDEROLS ON "BENGAL LIGHTS"

Govt. Of India's Decision: To Come Into Effect From April 1

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The Government of India have decided to withdraw with effect from April 1, 1938 the concession of exemption from the banderol Regulations granted in the case of matches of the type known as "Bengal Lights". Holders of stocks of unbanderolled boxes of Bengal Lights will be required to declare their stocks on that date in accordance with the rules, which will be published in the "Gazette of India", dated March 26, 1938. Undeclared stock will be liable to confiscation and sale of unbanderols prescribed for boxes of "Bengal Lights" should be issued free to all holders of declared stocks of unbanderolled boxes. These banderols will be supplied by the Collector or Assistant Commissioners after satisfying themselves that the stocks declared are actually in existence and are in the possession of the declarer and have paid duty in cash. The declarers will be permitted to affix these banderols over the manufacturers label on the boxes themselves in the presence of such officer as the Collector or Assistant Commissioner may depute for the purpose.

If any owner of a manufactory or person engaged in the sale of matches of the type known as "Bengal Lights", who has in his possession a quantity of such unbanderolled matches exceeding twenty gross of boxes, fails to make within the time prescribed a declaration as required by the rule, the Collector or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be may confiscate such matches and may cause them to be destroyed.—A.P.

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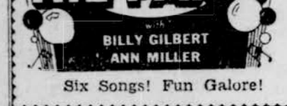
HELEN BRODERICK

THE LIFE OF THE PARTY



Six Songs! Fun Galore!

TWENTY-FIVE FEET OF LAZY INTESTINES MEAN TROUBLE

In the normal human being the small intestine measures twenty feet in length and the large or lower intestine five feet. It is during the passage through the small intestine that the good in the food we eat is absorbed into the system. In the lower intestine the waste matter accumulates for final elimination. One can imagine the trouble that is being stored up if either the small or the large intestine neglects its work. The system becomes slowly poisoned and rheumatism, sciatica, blood disorders, biliousness, nervous dyspepsia—" the thousand ills the flesh is heir to "—make their appearance.

At the first indication of lazy intestinal action or sluggish liver, take Andrews Liver Salt—the world's finest tonic laxative. The improvement in your health will be immediately apparent. Your small intestine, cleansed and soothed, will pass into the blood stream the vital elements necessary to promote well-being. Your liver stimulated as Andrews Liver Salt can and does stimulate it, will speed up digestion and store up greater reserves of energy for the body's use. Your lower intestine will move the waste before poisons are allowed to accumulate.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 9, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 22, 1357
Parsi: Meher 21, 1307
Hightide: 5-37, 19-40
Lowtide: 0.43, 12-10
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.
S S Mooltan due at 7 a.m.
Annual General meeting of Presidency Infants Welfare Society, Government House, 6 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The Schedule 'Plane left on Thursday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

HINDU GYMKHANA

The Hindu Gymkhana will remain closed to-day (Friday) owing to the sad death of H. H. Maharaja of Patiala, who was a patron of it.

LATE BAI SHANTABAI BORKER

Bai Shantabai Borker, widow of the late Rao Bahadur Y. B. Borker, Dewan of Janjira State, expired on Thursday at 10 a.m. at her residence at Thakurdwar.

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY

The Annual General Meting of the Society will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government House, when Her Excellency Lady Lumley will preside.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

The first annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of (Doctor Ambedkar's) Independent Labour Party will be held at Naigaon Maidan, on Sunday the 27th March, 1938 at 9 p.m. when Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will preside.

VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

The 15th annual general meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association will be held to-day (Friday) in the Secretariat (First Floor) at 6-15 p.m.

Sir Pheroze Sethna will preside and Chief Justice Beaumont will deliver an address.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Social Workers' Conference will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Office of the Social Service League; Servants of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY

In connection with the 71st Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the opening Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e., other than letters and postcards) for Mombasa per Extra s.s. "Itinda" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 and 3 p.m. respectively on Friday the 25th instant.

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union a meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Jinnah Hall near the Congress House.

Sjt. Yusuf Meherally, the President of the Union will preside. Sjts. M. R. Masani, Purshottam Tricumdas and other prominent leaders will address the meeting. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

After the meeting, the president will unveil the portrait of late Com. Ramchandra Sonune, the founder and one of the Secretaries of the Union.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

The residence of Dr. P. A. Dias was en fete on Wednesday evening, when Dr. Dias entertained a large gathering to celebrate his being elected President of the Bandra Municipality for the fourth successive year. The friends and admirers of the President, in the suburbs and the City of Bombay, were present on the occasion.

In proposing the toast to the health of Dr. and Mrs. Dias, Prof. J. F. R. D'Almeida referred to the remarkable ability of Dr. Dias as a constitutionalist and his lofty aim of public service, which were mainly responsible for the rapid progress made by the Bandra Municipality in the course of last few years. He said that a number of reforms which have been recently introduced in the Municipal Administration owe its debt to the originality of ideas of Dr. Dias.

HAKIMS' GENERAL MEETING

A public meeting of the Hakims of Bombay was held on the night of 16th March when Maulvi Hakim Mohomed Abdul Hai Sahib presided.

The meeting sought to discuss freely those items of the Medical Bill which had created some sort of doubt and suspicion. It was finally decided that apparently those items are quite satisfactory but for further and fuller satisfaction a deputation of Hakims should wait on the Hon'ble the Minister for Health so that any doubt or suspicion may be finally cleared up, it was resolved, therefore, that those members who were selected for deputation in the public meeting held on 13th March, 1938, should try to go in deputation to wait on the Hon'ble the Minister for Health as soon as possible. The names of the members of the deputation are:—(1) Hakim Hasham Ali Sahib, (2) Hakim Mohomed Abdul Hai Sahib, (3) Hakim Sohan Singh Sahib, (4) Hakim Tasih Ullah Khan Sahib Aazami and (5) Hakim Nissar Ahmed Sahib Ikrami.

The deputation will wait upon the Minister on the 25th instant.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Shall We Dance?" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Life of the Party" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Let's Make a Night of it" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vasant Bengali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 4-30, 7-30 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Soul at Sea" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hollywood Hotel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Khoodai Khidmadgar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pennies From Heaven" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

BOMBAY SURGEONS AT LIMBDI

The Air Services of India, Ltd., writes under Wednesday's date:—

"Two eminent surgeons of Bombay, Dr. T. O. Shah and Dr. Bharucha, have flown to Limbdi this morning, by A. S. I. plane for an immediate operation of appendicitis on the Prince of Limbdi."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Seymour arrived at Government House on Thursday.

Prof. J. H. Richardson lunched at Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial School Matunga on Thursday.

Lady Lumley attended a concert in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund at the Royal Opera House on Thursday.

SANTA CRUZ CRICKET CLUB

The inaugural ceremony of the Cricket Club of Santa Cruz was performed on the 20th instant by Mr. J. K. Mehta. The function was attended by notable cricketers such as Vijay Merchant and Pardeshi and there were lively speeches by the president, Messrs. Merchant, Pardeshi and Indra Narayen Judge, and Mawji Govindji after the report had been read by the Secretary of the Club.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADER SIGNS CONGRESS PLEDGE

(From A Correspondent)

Pimpalgaon (Nasik), Mar. 24.

Mr. P. G Tidke, a prominent non-Brahmin leader of Nasik and president of the Chandwad Taluka Local Board, has signed the Congress pledge and has made an application to the Nasik District Committee for permission to contest the coming elections to the District Local Board on Congress ticket.

GIRGAUM WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Hon. Secretary of the Girgaum District Congress Committee writes:—

The Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at its last meeting has decided to hold a series of meetings in different parts of the Ward to popularise the Resolutions passed at the Haripura Congress and to explain their significance according to the instructions of the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee.

The first meeting for the purpose will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road. Mrs. Perinben Captain will preside and the prominent members of the Ward will address.

DRAMATIC UNION

The Secretary Dramatic Union, writes:—

"Talkies have displaced Plays from their century-old pedestal; it is not that dramatic art is in any way inferior to Talkies, but the people behind the Plays could adjust themselves to the new conditions, and they had to go under. The object of the newly found Dramatic Union is to stage short dramatic features with the sole idea of reviving the glory of old Marathi Theatres. We have been fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of artists like Sjt. Nandu Khote, Madhavrao Kale, Madhukar Gupte, Miss Hansa Wadkar, Kesar Wadkar, Ratan Shirodkar and Kusum Deshpande. We hope to produce the first Drama written by a famous playwright within a couple of months".

POSTAL NOTICE

Commencing from 27th March 1938, the air mail service from Bangkok to Hongkong, which operates once a week at present will operate twice a week to the Time-Table given below: Bangkok dep. Sunday: Thursday: Hongkong arr. Sunday: Thursday.

Consequently air mail articles for Hongkong which are now despatched once a week by the sea-plane leaving Calcutta on Wednesday will be despatched twice a week by the sea-planes leaving Calcutta on Wednesday and Saturday.

There will be no change in air mail fee for Hongkong. Latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hongkong, China and Japan at Bombay G. P. O. will be as follows:—

Unregistered correspondence: 18-30 hrs. on Wednesday and Sunday. Registered correspondence: 17-00 hrs. on Wednesday, 15.00 hrs. on Saturday.

KHUDAI KHIDMATGAR TO SPEAK ON FRONTIER

Magic Lantern Lecture At Jinnah Hall To-day

Sjt. Mangalsen, Secretary, Hindu-Muslim Unity Board and a "Khodai-Khidmatgar" of N.-W. F. P., will give a public lecture at the People's Jinnah Hall, Congress House, to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture will be illustrated by Magic Lantern slides on Khodai-Khidmatgar's Movement; Hindu-Muslim Unity and the policy of Fakir of Ipi.

GOVT. POSTS AND COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Bombay Municipality To Consider Proposed Changes In Recruitment

The Corporation at its meeting on Thursday expressed general concurrence with the Government of India's Resolution (Political and Services Department) about "Government Recruitment and Unemployed".

The Municipal Commissioner, in his report to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, which has recommended to the Corporation to accept the Commissioner's views states: "Government suggest a competitive examination on an all-India basis at the age of 17, a definite number of passes being offered each year, which number will depend upon the probable requirements of the services, plus a substantial margin, say altogether about twice the probable requirements. Success in the examination is to confer no right to a Government appointment, but failure is to be a permanent and positive disability. As regards the maximum age they propose that when the requisite qualifications can be secured without a collegiate course the age limit should be 19 and in all other cases 21.

"The conclusion arrived at by Government that by instituting an independent test for Government clerical service there will be a greater diversification and a stronger inducement to students to take to specialized courses cannot, I feel, be much more than a pious hope unless other measures are taken at the same time. The hope of bifurcation to other lines is not likely to be fulfilled unless opportunities for special training are offered on an adequate scale.

RURAL BIAS IN EDUCATION

"Perhaps a better solution of the educated unemployment problem is a radical alteration of the whole apparatus of education. 75 per cent. of the population of India is reported to be agricultural, and yet there is no commensurate rural bias in the educational system. The Hartog Committee have suggested a system whereby the disequilibrium might be redressed. Their suggestions, together with the rapid development of facilities for industrial education and for the employment of those who have availed themselves of it, may be more useful in developing a new psychology and outlook than any competitive test at the post-matriculate stage such as is now contemplated.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

"As regards the kind of examination, it is tentatively proposed that it should take the form of an intelligence test in which candidates will be required to answer a long list of straightforward questions, to each of which there is only one brief answer. Although Government have not yet reached any final decision in the matter, it would be as well to point out the shortcomings of such a test. Such a questionnaire may help to elicit how much a candidate knows, but the chief requirements of Government offices are precis writing nothing and drafting.

"The scheme proposed is only tentative, and if similar machinery were devised for the recruitment of graduates for upper division posts it would be more comprehensive. Whether or not it succeeds in its object of preventing wastage on University education, it will have at least improved efficiency in Government subordinate service, and on this account deserves support."

ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPETITION

Answering the queries of Government, the Commissioner states that subject to his remarks, it is desirable to have a competitive test, at a comparatively early age, success in which would be a necessary but not sufficient condition for entrance into Government employment. He thinks that only those candidates who have obtained not less than 45 per cent. marks in the Matriculation or any equivalent examination be allowed to compete.

The Municipal Corporation adjourned to 31st March.

ENQUIRY OFFICE OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, OPENED AT THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR AT THE AZAD MAIDAN.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Marole Tournament is one of the brightest tournament of the suburbs, played on St. Andrew's High School ground, Bandra is to decide its final on Sunday March 27.

This tournament had quite a number of entries, from some of the strongest sides of the suburbs and every match aroused great interest amongst the suburban cricket fans who flocked in crowds to watch the games.

The finals is to be played between the Sea Birds XI and the Kallina Athletic XI.

The Sea Birds XI. is a combined team from Malla, Sherly and Rajan, three villages in Bandra, who boast of a very strong side, one of their players, represented the Rest Team in the recent Pentangular Tournament.

The Kallina Atheletic's need no introduction to the Suburban Cricket Fans. They are holder of many cricket trophies, having some really sound batsmen, a very hard fight is expected.

The match is scheduled to start at 9 a. m., on the above mentioned ground, so if you are a cricket fan you ought to be there.

ADJOURNED MEETING

Owing to certain circumstances last Sunday's Annual General Meeting of the St. Andrew's Ex-Students' Association, Bandra was adjourned.

This adjourned meeting is now to be held on Sunday March 27 at 10 a. m. in the St. Andrew's Girls' High School, Bandra. All members are therefore requested to make it a point to attend.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DAY.

Yesterday the suburbs celebrated Anti-Tuberculosis Day. From the very early hours of the morning most of the suburban highways found lady workers who made collection on small flags for His Majesty the King Emperor's Fund.

On Sunday Suburban Catholic Churches are to make their collection on a petition from the Archbishop of Bombay. The collection from these Churches is expected to be a pretty good aomunt for the suburban priests are endeavouring to make every Catholic contribute his mite.

Rumour is afloat that the Suburban Armistice Day Committee is planning a long programme in aid of this fund.

SUBURBAN LIBRARIES

The need for a free reading room and library is now pressing as the suburbs tends to grow in population.

The Suburban Municipalities would do well to sanction a certain amount for this growing amenity.

Bandra for instance could conveniently have such a library which if started by the Municipality. I am sure would be encouraged by the generous public who have contributed to many a cause. The Board at their next meeting might consider this question.

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL IN KANARA MURDER CASE

Acquittal Order Quashed By High Court

The Government's appeal against the acquittal of Pandu Anappa and his brother Manjunath by the Sessions Judge of Kanara on the charge of murder came up for hearing before Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court.

Mr. G. P. Mudeshwar appeared for the accused.

His Lordship quashed the acquittal order in the case of Pandu convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The acquittal in respect of the accused's brother, Manjanath confirmed by their Lordships.

The fatal incident was a sequel to a dispute between the two brothers and the deceased Somji over the right to pluck the fruits of a tree.

The High Court, in sentencing the first accused, relied, mainly on his confession which was corroborated by other evidence in material particulars.

NEW OFFICIAL RECEIVER

Mr. B. K. Desai Appointed

"The Chronicle" understands that Mr. B. K. Desai, Advocate, who is at present official Reporter to the Bombay series of the Indian Law Reports, and a well-known popular member of the Bombay Bar, has been appointed Official Receiver and Court Liquidator in succession to Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan.

RATE WAR ON KONKAN COAST TO END

Sardar Patel To Arbitrate?

BOMBAY, March 23.

The "United Press" reliably understands that, in connection with the Government of India's suggestion to the various shipping companies operating on the Konkan Coast to submit to arbitration by a party to be agreed upon between themselves for the settlement of the dispute among themselves, both the Indian Co-operative Navigation Trading Co., Ltd., and the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., have informed the Government and the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., which is a third party to the dispute, that they are willing to leave the questions in dispute to arbitration by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and abide by his decision.

It may be recalled that on March 21st last, Mr. Dow, the Commerce Secretary, replying to a question in the Central Assembly, suggested to these companies to settle their disputes between themselves by arbitration and place before him the terms of reference thereto.

Influential commercial and shipping circles welcome this move and hope peace will again be established in the Konkan trade early.—United Press.

SHAHIDGANJ AGITATION IN BOMBAY

The Secretary, Namazi Foj writes:—

Namazi Foj has dicided at its meeting held on the 20th instant that it will always welcome Muslim League's co-operation in Shahidganj Agitation but Namazi Foj will start acting upon its programme on the 1st of April and in this connection Moulvi Abdul Jabar Khan of Hoshiarpur has been appointed Propaganda Secretary. Muslims who wish to serve while remaining in the city or offer as Volunteers can see personally Moulvi Sahib in the office situated in Chhachh Mohalla near Musjid Gorrey Mulla between 9 and 11 a.m. (S. T.)

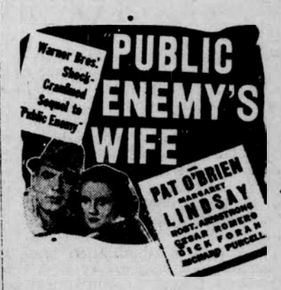
EROS

TO-DAY
At 10 P. M.

WARNER BROS.

Presents:

THRILLING FILM OF G-MEN!



Exceptionally brilliant cast in a picture crammed with thrills!

A dramatic story of a beautiful girl's attempt to free herself from a tragic marital mistake.

DON'T MISS IT

Book your seats early.

Popular prices.

EROS

TO-DAY ONLY
At 6-30 P.M.

THE BIGGEST MUSICAL SENSATION OF THE AGE!

VIOLIN RECITAL

by

The most celebrated American Violinist

JOSEF LAMPKIN

A Rare Opportunity for music lovers of Bombay.

FIRST & EXCLUSIVE APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

By Special Request
Of public Rs. 2|4 Seats also now available.

Book your Seats IMMEDIATELY.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST DAY TO-DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The grandest musical comedy of the year

"LET'S MAKE A NIGHT OF IT"

With all the favourites from stage, screen and radio

WORK BEFORE PARSI YOUTHS

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Y.M.P.A. by Sir Jahangir Cooverji Coyaji, Kt. on "The Work Before The Parsi Youth," on Saturday (26th instant) at the Sir Jivanji Mody Hall at 6 p.m. near the Prince of Wales Museum, Fort Bombay. Sir Shapoorji Bomanji Billimoria, will preside.

SEVA SAMITI B.S.A. TRAINING COURSES

"Two classes will simultaneously be held at Jagjitnagar in Simla hills. One of these will be for boys between the ages of 11 and 16 and the other for such scouters, who want to make themselves efficient in scoutcraft and also become capable organisers.

Prospectus and application forms can be had by sending annas two in postage stamps, separately for each class, to the Camp Director, Nirmal Vana Camp; 1, Katra Road, Allahabad.

Telephone No. 22057 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1938

ANOTHER WRONG TO INDIA

We are glad Governmenet of India have issued another explanation of the provisional trade agreement with South Africa, which came as a surprise to the public generally and especially to commercial bodies which were not consulted, and which aroused considerable hostility in many quarters. South Africa is the one of the countries whose names have to be mentioned in order to evoke bitter feelings of humiliation and frustration in the heart of every patriotic Indian. Not only is the number of the disabilities of Indians there increasing,—and of this we had evidence from the mouth of the Agent-General to Government of India, who has just returned,—but efforts are also being made further to worsen the position of our nationals, who have contributed much to the prosperity of the Union. It would be unbelievable that South Africa could give away anything to India. Much less credible would it be that the present Government of India, who have signally failed to safeguard the interests of Indians abroad, could secure any such advantage. Since, on the face of it, India is having a larger trade balance in her favour, it would appear as if South Africa had given something. Mr. Manu Subedar, in his interview, was perfectly right in looking out for those indirect disadvantages, and he did discover some of them. The explanations now put forward by the Government of India will not satisfy any one. For one thing, the difference between a provisional agreement, when there is no intention to make a final agreement or to negotiate one, is a difference without distinction.

A Question Unanswered

The more serious question about trade agreements with India's important customers like Germany, Italy, France and the United States, which was raised by Mr. Manu Subedar, remains unanswered. It is with these countries that commercial opinion throughout India has frequently desired negotiation or a trade agreement. For example, Indians visiting America for business purposes have to do so with great handicaps. There are restrictions in Germany with regard to quotas and licences to import and export, and exchange permits. Differential duties have been imposed in France on Indian goods reaching there, and the volume of Indian goods, which some of these countries at one time were purchasing, has seriously declined. The idea of British administrators in India that the difference could be made up by an increase of trade within the Empire is one, which has never been palatable, because, behind it lurks the story of exploitation, of domination of British vested interests in the field of shipping, banking and insurance, and of Imperial Preference within an Empire, which has denied to Indians ordinary courtesies and elementary citizenship. Nor can we accept the position indicated in the official communique that the Government of India are free to negotiate with any foreign country, independently of the British Government. It would be a matter of great surprise to learn that the Secretary of State had so far given up his hold over this subordinate administration working in India that they are free to address a communication direct to any Government of any foreign country. In a recent case, which has been agitating the minds of cotton merchants in Bombay, when the Japanese buyers refused to pay the proper price agreed upon in their contracts, or to take deliveries, representations were made to the Government of India, and the latter could not take up the matter with the Government of Japan direct. They said, even in such a small matter, that representations had been made to His Majesty's Government with a request that the latter should take up this question with the Government of Japan.

Is There Change Of Heart?

There is no point, on which legislatures in India and Indian public opinion are more sore with the Government of India than on the question of trade treaties. Mr. Manu Subedar has done well to bring into prominence once more the issue, whether binding trade agreements for and on behalf of India should be negotiated and completed, often without any reference to the public, by the Government. It is doubtless true that it is a privilege of executive government in all countries to do this, but in all countries the executive Government is the Government of the people by the people. It is not an irremovable bureaucracy looking for appointment and promotion across the seas and unmindful on many occasions of the genuine feelings of the nationals of the country. If South Africa desires to extend the hand of friendship to India, the Indian people will be very glad to reciprocate. But such approach must be definitely marked by a genuine change of heart with regard to the position of Indians who have made the Dominion of South Africa their country by domicile. The people of India will be glad to drop the curtain on everything, which has happened in the past, if there is any marked gesture of goodwill on the part of South Africa. But, as it is, as Mr. Manu Subedar says, we look in vain for any such marked symptom of a change towards India and Indians in the agreement that has been made. No patriotic Indian could be exuberant over the action taken by the Government of India, which adds one more to the wrongs done to this country by an irresponsible Government.

Irresponsibility

The adjournment motion moved by a Muslim League member of the U.P. Assembly to discuss the Government's "failure to maintain peace and order and protect life and property" revealed how dangerously irresponsible the Muslim League Opposition can be in its attempt to make communal capital out of a public tragedy. Those who know something of the history of communal riots—and Muslim League leaders are among them—cannot but agree with the U.P. Premier that the fact that, thanks to the splendid efforts of the authorities, the situation everywhere in U.P. had been brought under control within three days was an achievement deserving of appreciation. The Muslim Leaguers not only ignored this fact, but freely indulged in wild propaganda and accusations, which were calculated not to help in maintaining order and protecting life and property, but to provoke further danger to both.

We have said that the Muslim Leaguers were animated by no sense of responsibility, but by a desire to make communal capital out of the riots. There is a glaring instance of it. On Sunday last while others were trying their best to re-establish peace and order, the organising committee of the U. P. Muslim League passed a resolution accusing the Government of being "wholly unmindful of the protection of the rights of the Muslim minority in the Province," and actually called upon the League to "devise means for protection against future aggressions in the event of continued failure of the Government to perform its duties in this respect." And what was happening at the time? As the "Pioneer" of Lucknow—and the "Pioneer" is by no means the organ of the Hindu Mahasabha or the "Hindu" Congress—says: "This at a time when impartial reports from Allahabad showed that an aggressive Muslim mob, several hundreds strong, was attacking Hindu houses in Muthiagunj, had refused to disperse on a warning and had almost overwhelmed the small police force which was obliged to fire upon it!" What interpretation then, can one put on the Muslim League resolution? Let us quote the "Pioneer" again: "....to pretend that Government were deliberately evading their duty of maintaining order, to invite Muslims to 'devise means' in other words, to arm for their own protection, was, in our opinion, an open incitement to unlawful action which would be so understood by all Muslims who heard it." Is it not a thousand pities that sensible persons should forget so completely what should obviously be their urgent duty of helping to ease communal tension rather than rendering it more acute?

Our Readers' Views

Bombay Sisal Hemp Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On 10th July, 1937, you were pleased to publish an article of mine on "Bombay Sisal Hemp Industry." In that article I gave the results of my research and 20 years' practical work on Indian fibres in regard to the very great possibility of the so-called "Bombay Aloe fibre",—the 'Ketki or 'Ghapath'—the common enough weed of the Presidency, and that of the C.P. and Berar. I mentioned in that article that what used to be known as 'agave cantala,' the Bombay Aloe fibre, which used to be made into fibre by the members of the depressed classes and by the jail inmates, (and a small quantity actually exported) either by water-retting or the primitive method of beating and hand scraping, is in reality the raw-material of 'Java Sisal Hemp' when machine-decorticated. Unfortunately it did not evoke very considerable interest in the matter.

I am giving below an extract from a letter I had from Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., the former Director of Agriculture, Bombay, by this mail from Bletchley, England:

"I am very interested in what you say about the "Bombay Agave." You perhaps will remember that I had a good deal to do a little over 30 years in introducing Sisal hemp into Assam. Less has been done in this connection in Bombay, and I blame myself very much, indeed, now that I did not give more time and attention to it when I was in Bombay. I feel very strongly that more might now have been done, and that we might now have had a flourishing Agave fibre industry in Bombay."

"I feel that it is a very great shame that a man, who has devoted so much of time and energy to the study of the best fibres of India should be left on one side. I only wish I had the chance, and I should certainly in some way be very anxious to utilise your knowledge in connection with half a dozen lines of development whose possibilities I can see very clearly. I do wish you could get in touch with some of the national leaders, and with Mr. Gandhi in particular, and I am sure that they would see the possibilities in this direction. There is just a possibility that I may be in India in the next cold weather and I might then see some of the national leaders about the matter."

You will, I hope, now see that when I was writing on the question of developing the industry, I was not boosting a fool-hardy enterprise. Unfortunately we in India even now do not put much faith on anything unless the same carries the hallmark of a Foreign Expert, even though he might know nothing of India, and Indian conditions. Indians although they might have devoted their lives in work on such scientific and economic subjects can never get any credit unless and until the work is sponsored by Government. That I am the discoverer of the "Commercial Sisal fibre" from amongst the many agaves growing in a wild state in India, there cannot be any doubt. But the credit for it cannot be mine so long as the Government does not condescend to recognise it. This is really an encouragement to workers like us.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, Mr. Robert, S. Finlow, Sir Alfred Chatterton were the people, who took an interest in some of the Indian fibres along with me. But none of them are here in India to-day to congratulate me on the service I have rendered to my country in this sphere,—although neither the country nor the Governments have taken up the matter yet.

You will be interested to hear that for the first time an "All-India Fibre Exhibition" is going to be held with me as honorary organiser, at Calcutta on the 18th March, 1938, under the auspices of the "Commercial Museum" of the Calcutta Corporation. Most of the provincial Governments have sent samples of different fibres, the Royal Botanical Gardens fibre plants, some commercial concerns 'fibres and fibre manufactures,' the Jails specimen of fibre manufactures, the Forest Departments samples of many minor fibres and grasses, and the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar, Bombay, samples of Aloe fibre products made by cottage workers. I trust it will be instrumental in educating the people as to the possibilities of these industries. I have written a small booklet with notes on various Indian fibres, and their commercial possibilities, which will be distributed. It is to be hoped that as a result of the show the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

The End Of Austria

PRAGUE, March 18.
(By Air Mail).

From Our Own Correspondent

This has been a remarkable week, a week of great surprises and sudden changes, surprises and changes of enormous importance and immense significance. Exactly seven days back, every capital in Europe, probably Berlin not excluded, was reflecting and speculating on a plebiscite announced by Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, the then Austrian Chancellor, a plebiscite that was to record Austria's will to stay and continue as an independent State. Press and politicians were busy giving estimates of majority for Schuschnigg's plebiscite, estimates that varied from majority votes of 60 to 80 per cent. Events then took a turn of lightning rapidity. Berlin decided that the plebiscite, the result of which was known in advance, was not to take place. It was a forceful decision, forceful in more ways than one. Germany knew that it implied, if necessary, the employment of force, force against a smaller and weaker State, internally torn and externally greatly isolated. From Italian side no action was expected against a course planned by Germany. Mussolini either did not want to or could not take any action against Germany. Ribbentrop's conversations with Lord Halifax in London, as the generally well-informed diplomatic correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" states, did not urge a course of check on German halt. At the same time, London's stand was viewed as extending a restraint on France. So Germany resolved to put sharply and strongly the decision of stopping the plebiscite into practice.

Sudden Coercion

The implications of this decision meant more than the preventing of the plebiscite. It meant the destruction of Austria's status as a sovereign State beyond a shadow of doubt, and, as was soon to follow, the virtual annexation of Austria as a German province. Germany communicated the decision to Austria by a series of short-timed ultimatums. 'Reichspost" of Vienna, that till a week back was looked upon as an Austrian official publication, about these ultimatums, gives the following details. In the forenoon of 11th February—the plebiscite announced by Schuschnigg was to take place on the 13th—the Nazi leader of the Saar area and Herr Hitler's former adjutant, Herr Breuckel, entrusted with a special mission arrived in Vienna. Shortly after his arrival he was received by the Austrian President. He communicated the demands of Berlin: putting off the plebiscite dismissal of Schuschnigg, and appointment of Seyss-Inquart as Chancellor. President Miklas refused. At five in the afternoon the special adviser of Hitler, Herr Keppler, arrived by plane in Vienna. He drove immediately to the President's office and repeated more vigorously the demands already communicated by Herr Breuckel. Miklas again recorded his disinclination. Thereupon, in accordance with instructions received from Berlin, the German Military Attache in Vienna, Lieutenant General Muff, called at the President's office and presented an ultimatum with a time limit to expire at seven thirty in the evening. The ultimatum contained the same demands and it stated further that their non-acceptance would mean military action from German side. It was indicated that 200,000 troops had orders to march on notice. Miklas stated that he would not bring about the change in Government, but would yield to force and fall under it. Events then took a dramatic and sharp turn. Seyss-Inquart formed a provisional Government. German troops ready for march entered Austria in a formally legal way as following in conformity with a wish communicated by the new and Austria's shortest lived and last Chancellor.

Nazi Thoroughness

The day that was to have seen the plebiscite of Schuschnigg instead saw Hitler in Austria, German troops in Vienna, Austria levelled to a German province, and its absorption effected. Formalities and various technical restrictions have been discarded with amazing frankness and astounding alacrity. Austrian independence has now ended. The lining up of the administration in all aspects in the Austrian State or province as it would be more correct to refer to it now, is in full swing. Reports relating to it recall accounts that one used to hear in the early days of Nazi assumption of power in Germany, accounts of arrests, detentions, flights and suicides. They might startle, shock and amuse, but they make little difference now at any rate to Hitler's descent on Austria and the quick alteration of Austria into a province of Germany not different from Saxony or Bavaria. Vienna outwardly also presents a changed picture. It has lost its reputed and proverbial "gemutlichkeit" (cosiness). The Nazis will now no doubt have their plebiscite and no doubt also have an overwhelming majority in favour of the Union.

Position Of Czechoslovakia

The new German move as only to be expected has made a deep and wide impression. There has been close care to the reaction of Czechoslovakia as a country greatly bordering Germany and Austria, with a comparatively strong German population inside her frontiers and holding a key position in regard to Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Broadly, Czechoslovakia's reaction may be described as one of great alertness without alarm. Germany has this week formally communicated to Czechoslovakia, about having no hostile attitude or plan against her. Czechoslovakia's stand is not confined to keeping confidence on the basis merely of this assurance, but depends also on looking well to the strength of her defence forces and contacts. About the former Mr. Winston Churchill stated two days back that, Czechoslocakia has an army three times as large as that of Britain, well trained and excellently equipped and her munition production is three times as much as that of Italy. The Sudetic German or Henlein Party of the German minority in

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

UNTRADITIONAL

Austrian refugees have been refused admittance into Britain at the ports and Sir Samuel Hoare defended this action in a statement which, apart from theoretical platitudes, means, in actual practice, that Britain has shut the door upon them as political refugees. One would sympathise with the British Home Secretary if his defence had been based on obvious difficulties and complications arising of immigration 'en masse' from one country into another in hundreds of thousands as has been happening through Britain's instrumentality in Palestine. But that was only part of his plea. The significant part of his statement was where he said that immigrants would be welcome if they were considered positively useful to the interests of his country. Now this is entirely different from the real principle of offering asylum to political refugees and is not what is claimed to be the tradition of Britain. But then that tradition which gave asylum to a Karl Marx for instance—no Home Secretary examined the possibilities of the refugee before allowing him in—ceased to exist some time ago.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

Poland seeing her opportunity in the general retreat of League and democratic Powers before international Fascist aggression was prompt in seizing it. Secure in the certainty that she will not be checked she delivered an ultimatum to Lithuania, which had to yield for the simple reason that she is weak and helpless. But Poland is, naturally enough, not content with that victory alone; she covets Lithuania and in good time, sooner rather than later, means to swallow her virtually. She is proceeding along the right way to that consummation. Having realised that it is friendship with International Fascist rather than with France, which pays, she has further consolidated her position with the Rome-Berlin Axis by declaring that she will not allow Russian troops to invade Germany through her territory. This is a useful declaration. For, Poland can do what she likes with Lithuania under the protection of that axis. That a Lithuanian tragedy is not far off is evident from Colonel Beck's speech.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

The personality of every Indian Prince is, with a few exceptions, proverbially picturesque. The Maharaja of Patiala, who has just died, was not among the exceptions and his tall and prominent figure was familiar practically all over India, because of his keen interest in cricket. As an administrator he left, we fear, much to be desired. His principles of government were entirely feudal. An individualist in the traditions of ancient autocracy, he looked more to the pleasure of the Paramount Power than to the contentment and prosperity of the people of his State. But he is dead and we should prefer to remember rather his undoubtedly great services to Indian cricket. For it is no exaggeration to say that no one man can claim to have done so much for Indian cricket as the late Maharaja of Patiala.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

The Viceroy's action in disallowing Pandit Kunzru's resolution recommending an increase in the recruitment of Indians to the Foreign Political Department is a piece of high-handedness which cannot be too strongly condemned. The non-recruitment of an adequate number of Indians in the Department is in itself unjust and unfair, particularly because it is in violation of promises and assurances given time and again. But to smother even the discussion of the subject is a conduct that smacks of Hitlerism. We wonder what explanation the Viceroy has to offer for his high-handedness. Whatever it be, the nationalists in the Central Legislature should condemn his action in some effective manner.

SHOLAPUR CONVICTIONS

The nine Congress and Labour leaders of Sholapur who were arrested in connection with the observance of "Political Prisoners' Day" on March 14 last have been convicted to heavy terms of imprisonment. We have before us a copy of the statement which the accused submitted to the Court, explaining why they had declined to participate in the proceeding as a protest against the official policy that led to our prosecution". We do not here propose to examine the grievances contained in that statement or the analysis in it of the prosecution evidence, although it is a moot question whether the executive should have pursued suppressive methods which they did or whether the Court was justified in inflicting the heavy sentences that it has actually done. What we want to urge and urge strongly on the Bombay Government is that the whole incident is an unfortunate chapter which should be closed as soon as possible. The Madras Government has given a commendable lead in the case of Mr. Batliwala. We hope the Bombay Government will do the same.

CLOVE BOYCOTT

It is much to be regretted that, in spite of the boycott of foreign cloves, organised by the Bombay Clove Boycott Committee, attempts are being made by some local dealers to smuggle in the forbidden stuff. Probably the dealers thought that the boycott would be only nominal, a pious resolve. They need to be disillusioned. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has accordingly decided to stiffen the boycott, to expose the smugglers and, if necessary, to picket their shops and godowns. As the welfare and honour of Indians in Zanzibar depend on the success of the boycott, we trust a large number of volunteers would promptly respond to the call of the B.P.C.C. for the purpose of stiffening the boycott.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"The British Indian Association of Oudh strongly protests against the statement made by the Revenue Minister in the Legislative Assembly describing the landowners of the United Provinces as mere rent collectors. This statement is not correct historically and is an entire mis-description of the true position of the landlords.

—Extract from a resolution.

* * *

A resolution, that was to have been moved in the Council of State by Pandit Kunzru, recommending increase in the recruitment of Indians to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India has been disallowed by the Governor-General.

We entirely agree that any discussion in favour of increasing Indian recruitment is detrimental to the public interest of India, is it not?

But it is a disappointing thought that, the Governor-General's fiat being final, we cannot be treated to an eloquent defence of such disallowance—in Indian public interest, mind you—by such distinguished Indians as the Honourable Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad or the Honourable Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar.

* * *

The Jewish World Congress has petitioned the League of Nations invoking the treaty of St. Germain in connection with the plight of Jews in Austria.

But World Jewry must remember that British Realismicised German Austria is emphatically not the same thing as British Mandated Arab Palestine.

* * *

Judges and officials of nine Muslim religious courts in Palestine have been arrested and put in the concentration camp.

We were going to draw the attention of the All-India Muslim League to this when it occurred to us that Islam was in danger in India only.

* * *

After Austria—Whither?

—Anglo-India.

The answer is so obvious to the —er—paradise of Realism.

* * *

It is reported that on receiving information about the Nazi invasion of Austria, the British Foreign Secretary (Lord Halifax) was seen "staggering about his vast room, clutching his head in his hand and moaning 'horrible, horrible. I swear I never thought they would really do it'."

Those who know British statesmen, on the other hand, could easily swear that they always thought the British would really do what they in fact did.

* * *

By the way, we, of course, do not believe that Lord Halifax of all men lent himself to the play-acting of such a tragi-comedy, solo, sans stage sans audience, sans everything—unless "the indiscreetly opened door" (that's the report) was more than "indiscreetly" opened.

* * *

British subjects in Austria, have been advised by their Consular officials to leave that country for the time being.

Otherwise, evidently, they or their dependents will have to resign themselves to their fate as a "fait accompli".

Long live realism!

* * *

HAILE SELASSIE TO PAY COSTS

Legal Action Sequel

—Headlines.

The experience of the sequel to illegal action by Italy should have helped him to know better than file suits against British campanies.

* * *

Poland, according to Colonel Beck, concedes to Lithuania the right "to have her own State and conduct her own policy, provided, however, that this policy was really her own."

And whether a policy is or is not her own is, of course, to be decided by the Polish Government with the help of troop concentration and an ultimatum.

* * *

"Yes, he married a very good-looking girl, and a very intelligent girl, too.

"Bigamy?"

Questions On Barcelona Tragedy

DELIBERATE BOMBING OF NON-COMBATANTS IS ILLEGAL, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 23.

The recent bombing of Barcelona was again raised at question time in the Commons. The Prime Minister said that no reply had been received from the insurgent authorities in Spain to the protest addressed to them.

When asked for a definition of an open town and why Barcelona, in which were situated the seat of Government, military bases, munition factories, docks and railways, was so-classed, he replied that the rules of International Law as to what constituted military objectives were indefinite. Pending the conclusion of examination of the subject which had been undertaken by Government departments, he was not in a position to make any statement. One definite rule of International Law was that direct and deliberate bombing of non-combatants was in all circumstances illegal.

His Majesty's Government's protest was based on information which had led it to the conclusion that the bombardment of Barcelona, carried on apparently at random and without special aim of military objectives, was in fact of this nature.

In reply to a further question, the Prime Minister said that recent representations made to the Vatican were not such as to call for a reply but he understood that the Vatican was deeply interested in the prevention of air raids on civilian populations in Spain and they were no doubt taking such action as they considered best calculated to achieve this end.—B.O.W.

REBELS CLAIM ADVANCE

SALAMANCA, March 24.

Continuation in the advance on the Huesca sector dispute a raging storm is claimed by a rebel communique. It states that the rebel forces occupied the Sangregorio heights and the village of Tardienta, 15 miles from Huesca. The forces in the southern sector crossed the Ebro river and encircled over six miles of Government rear-guard territory.

It adds that in the latter operation Government abandoned over 400 heads and a large quantity of war materials.

REBELS USE SMOKE SCREEN FOR ADVANCE

BARCELONA, March 24.

The rebel forces used a smoke screen cover during the attack on South Huesca for the first time during the civil war according to a Republican communique which records several Republican reverses but claims that rebels were repulsed in other sectors.

FRANCO GREETS HITLER

"Europe Saved From Bloody Warfare"

BERLIN, March 24.

General Franco has telegraphed to Herr Hitler "from the victorious front of war against communism" sending him greetings of Spain in this solemn hour in which Germany has rendered a service to the west by sparing Europe from danger and bloodshed.

Herr Hitler in reply hoped that the final victory of Nationalist Spain would soon be won.—Reuter.

BRISK RECRUITING IN ENGLAND

Mexican Oil Field Situation Under Consideration

LONDON, March 23.

Recruiting for all Arms of regular army continues brisk throughout the country. Intake in last week numbered 679 with an increase of 277 compared with corresponding period in last year.

Information was sought in Parliament regarding representations made to the Mexican Government concerning the treatment of British interests in Mexican oilfields.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, replied that on March 10 Mr. Omalley, British Minister, officially drew the attention of the Mexican Government to the profound anxiety of His Majesty's Government and the probable consequences to the established British interests as a result of the verdict of the Mexican Supreme Court of first March. On March 16, Mr. Omalley had an interview with the Mexican President on the subject of this verdict.

His Majesty's Government who have informed the Mexican Government that they reserve their full rights in the matter, are now examining the situation resulting from the expropriation decree made public on March 19.—Reuter.

MEXICO NOT AFRAID OF INTERVENTION

MEXICO CITY, March 24.

President Cardenas speaking at a demonstration of the workers said that the Mexican Government recognised its obligations for full payment to foreign oil companies for expropriation. He added that he did not fear intervention of any kind. The country would be able to resist intervention in whatever form.—Reuter.

THE PORTENTS?

PARIS, March 24.

It is considered significant that France and Britain are both appealing to all sections of the community to pull together for the purpose of building strong defence systems.

The meeting between the trade unions and the Premier are being viewed with sympathetic interest.—Reuter.

Finance Commission Accepts Finance Bill

PARIS, March 24.

The Senate Finance Commission has accepted the first Financial Bill without modification but it has rejected the principal portion of the second Bill.—Reuter.

NO GUARANTEE AGAINST MILITARY USE

U. S. Delay Shipments Of Helium To Germany

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Because no formula was found to guarantee against its military use, shipments of helium to Germany for the new Zeppelin have been delayed by the Government.

According to the Department of the Minister for Interior, which has the final say in the matter, the changed political conditions made such a formula increasingly difficult to find.—Reuter.

BRITISH VISITORS ROUGHLY TREATED

Britons Advised To Leave Austria

LONDON, March 24.

In connection with the advice that Britishers should leave Austria, it is learned that some visitors encountered certain brusqueness from Austrian Nazi officials.

Matters are now improving but people in London who are consulting the authorities with regard to tours in Austria are being advised to select another holiday venue.

MAJOR GENERAL COMMITS SUICIDE?

LONDON, March 24

Major-General Hugh W. M. Watson who was on home sick leave was found dead in a hedge near Leamington with a sporting gun by his side and with severe head injuries.—Reuter.

BRITAIN MAY TURN FASCIST

NEW YORK, March 24.

Satisfaction is felt in America at Britain's ability to rely on voluntary co-operation of employers and Trade Unions in order to speed up the arms programme.

It had been feared that Britain might be obliged to imitate totalitarian methods such as industrial conscription.—Reuter.

Chamberlain & Inskip To Meet T. U. C. Council

LONDON, March 23.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Inskip are meeting the General Council Trade Union Congress to-night Government having decided that there must be further acceleration of the defence programme.—Reuter.

EXEMPTION FROM ATTACHMENT

Salaries Of Soldiers, Officers And Airmen Safe In Burma And India

LONDON, March 24.

The Annual Army and Air Force Bill contains a provision by which the part pay of officers, soldiers and airmen cannot be attached by Indian and Burmese Court, in satisfaction of debts due to tradesmen, moneylenders, etc., after December 31.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE COST

Premier Announces Huge 3-Year Programme

CANBERRA, March 24.

Mr. Lyons, Premier of Australia, announced a new Three-Year Defence Programme involving additional expenditure of £24,850,000 of which £7,750,000 will be spent on the Navy £5,500,000 thousand on army, £8,800,000 on Air Force and £2,800,000 on munitions.

The total expenditure on defence in the next three years will be £43,000,000.—Reuter.

46 ARRESTED ON HIGH TREASON TRIAL

BERLIN, March 24.

The secret police have succeeded in tracking down the organisers of the German Freedom Party, following months of efforts to discover the authors' mysterious wireless messages and pamphlets urging the people to overthrow the Nazis.

It is reliably learned that 46 men and women have been arrested, belonging to all classes and including two editors, a former Reichstag Deputy and some civil servants.

They await trial in the dreaded Peoples' Court on the charge of high treason.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

effort. Nevertheless, increased armaments alone were no sure guarantee of peace. He earnestly hoped it would yet be possible to arrive at a reasonable balance in armaments by agreement instead of free unlimited competition.

BRITISH OBLIGATIONS

Mr. Chamberlain in the course of his speech enumerated British obligations to League Covenant, Locarno guarantees to France and Belgium, treaty obligations to Portugal Iraq and Egypt and declared there was also a general case for using armaments to help the victim of aggression, "where we might consider it proper under the Covenant. Such a case, for example might include Czechoslovakia."

OPPOSITION DISSATISFIED

Both Maj. Attlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair expressed profound dissatisfaction at the Premier's statement. The former was surprised that Mr. Chamberlain should show such amazing credulity after the occurrence in Austria and all the professions we had of good faith. Nothing was so dangerous at present as a policy of weakness and drift. Mr. Chamberlain's speech should have contained a note of resolution and confidence, but it was absent. The Government did not realise the full gravity of the situation, the need for positive, not mere negative, action.

Sir Archibald Sinclair said we were witnessing in Abyssinia, China, Danzig, Spain and Austria the application of force in defiance of treaties and pledges. "If Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini continue unhindered we shall soon be numbered among the victims ourselves. We have at least as much cause to be interested in the independence of Czechoslovakia to-day as in the independence of Serbia in 1914.

DANGEROUS DRIFT.

Sir Archibald Sinclair added: "Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini regard Britain as decadent and irresolute. Government wants to avoid war but is drifting towards it. What is required is a system of mutual assistance by peace-loving Powers and an offer to Germany and Italy that, if they agree to disarmament and submission of all disputes to third party judgment, we are agreeable to the establishment of an International Commission to consider grievances like colonies."

HOW LEAGUE LOOKS AT IT

GENEVA: March 24.

Mr. Chamberlain's declaration regarding Czechoslovakia was not so restricted as had been feared, according to the League circles. It is pointed out that he did not rule out British fulfilment of League obligations.

While disappointed at the renewed insistence on Non-Intervention in Spain and the rejection of Russia's initiative, League circles realise that Britain's increasing strength is the most tranquillising factor in Europe.

Report from Germany and Czechoslovakia encourage the belief that Germany will not precipitate a crisis, but allow the agitation of the Sudeten to develop on political lines. Military intervention is considered unlikely in the near future.—Reuter.

—Courtesy, "La Patrie Humaine."

"I, too, took part in a war."
"Yeah—but only in that little rumpus of 1914!"

Fate Of Two Assembly Parties In Balance!

JINNAH FORMS MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Strange are the ways of politicians.

It was Mr. M. A. Jinnah who founded the Independent Party in the Central Assembly seventeen years ago and to-day he is arranging its slow death. Non-Muslim members like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Homi Mody, Dr. Lahri Chowdhry, Mr. S. C. Mitra, now President, Bengal Council, and others have been associated with the party though its membership has mainly been confined to Muslim members under leadership of Mr. Jinnah or Sir Abdur Rahim during his absence while Lord Willingdon was Viceroy.

Under Mr. Jinnah's guidance, the Council of the Muslim League adopted a resolution for creation of the Muslim League Party last week and its President has not allowed grass to grow under his feet. After informal conversations among Muslim members a meeting was held last night at Mr. Jinnah's residence and a resolution for forming the Muslim League party was carried. Among the followers of Mr. Jinnah in the Independent Party so far Mr. Ghiasuddin, returned from Punjab Landlords' Constituency sas expressed ais tifficulties in joining a purely communal party.

PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS

The fate of two parties hangs in the balance The Independent Party will go as soon as formalities regarding the new Muslim League Party are completed. From among the newly formed Democratic Party whose leader is Sir Yamin Khan, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and Sir Ziauddin have signified their willingness to join the Muslim Party. From among unattached members from the Punjab Muslims so far Mr. Abdulla has signed the paper sent among prospective members but Khan Bahadur Priacha and Sir Mehrshah may also join.

The resolution adopted last night embodied decision to form Muslim League party and frame rules and regulations. In case elections to the Central Assembly are held this party coupled with Muslim League will run candidates. Lobby interest rests round this move since for the first time Mr. Jinnah has associated himself with forming a party in the Assembly with purely communal label.

TOLL OF V. D. GREATER THAN THAT OF T. B.

V. D. takes a greater toll of human lives than T. B. This opinion was expressed by Mr. M. Venkatrao in supporting the adoption of the annual report of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council at its annual meeting held yesterday evening at the Secretariat.

The report among other things stated that the main objective was propaganda—the spread of knowledge of the symptoms and degrees of V. D. and encouragement of sufferers to come for treatment. The scheme of propaganda had now obtained a definite footing. The new line of combat against V.D.—the medical prophylactic was being well received and the prophylactic centres were growing in popularity. The success that had attended the Municipal Centre at Bellasis Road had induced the Corporation to open seven more stations.

Sir Gilbert Wills, who presided in the absence of the Hon. Dr. Gilder, in moving the adoption of the report referred to the excellent services rendered by the Council.

Mr. M. Venkatrao, supporting stated that the public were not giving sufficient encouragement to the activities of the Council. V. D., he said, caused greater number of deaths than T.B.

One of the speakers regretted that the Bombay Presidency Nursing Council had turned down the Council's suggestion to introduce V.D. courses for nurses.

OFFICE-BEARERS

After the adoption of the report, the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected. Sir Gilbert Wiles was elected President of the Council.

One of those present suggested that the Minister for Education should be elected as one of the Vice-Presidents. This proposal did not find any support and fell through for want of a seconder.

A vote of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

ACTING SIND GOVERNOR

Bombay Chief Secretary To Officiate?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 24.

It is strongly rumoured in the Lobby that the name of Sir Gilbert Wyles, Chief Secretary, Bombay Government, is being considered for Acting Governorship of Sind, when Sir Lancelot Graham goes on leave.

NEW AGENT-GENERAL

NEW DELHI, March 24.

A Communique states that the Government of India have selected Mr. B. Rama Rau, C. S., for appointment as their Agent-General in the Union of South Africa.—A.P.

(Continued from Col 7)

rests of motor transport within their jurisdiction.

PLEA FOR CO-ORDINATION.

It had been alleged that the Bill was designed to strangle motor transport. He suggested there were easier ways of doing it than drafting an enormous Bill. He reminded the House of the sums that Government were spending on road development and maintenance and the seven crore revenue that the motor industry brought to the Central Revenues. If, therefore, Government strangled the industry they would be guilty of the colossal foolishness of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. Government were not out to kill motor transport. They recognised the usefulness of its function in developing the trade of India, but they believed Railways and Motor transport could live best together, if their activities were co-ordinated.

Referring to compulsory insurance he was glad that no one had tried to make out that it would be an unreasonable burden on the industry, but he would be glad to consider any alternative scheme in place of the one framed in the Bill. He appreciated the non-party spirit in which the Bill had been considered and expressed the hope that the same spirit would continue in the Select Committee.

The House passed the motion for reference of the Bill to Select Committee and adjourned to tomorrow.—A.P.

WHY FEED RAILWAYS AT EXPENSE OF ROADS?

Bhulabhai's Attack On Motor Vehicles Bill

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Mr Anantnasayanam Ayyangar to-day continued his unfinished speech on the motion for reference of the Motor Vehicle Bill to a Select Committee. He pointed out that uneconomic competition between Railways and motor transport was confined to areas where railway line ran parallel to roads, that is about 48 per cent. of Railway mileage. On such roads, he suggested, the Railways might themselves run motor transport on condition that the rates charged did not bear harshly on the user. Let Government try this method and watch the result and then come to the House with a Bill. In framing the restrictions put upon private and public carriers, the author had given no thought to the effect of these restrictions on the improvement of the country's industry.

AMERICA AND INDIA COMPARED

He acknowledge the state of things he had seen in America and asked how was it that in this country the Railways seemed to carry only a small number of passengers compared to the heavy rush at every station and on every train one met on the American roadways four or five cars passing every minute of the day and in spite of all this, one heard no such complaint as in India of Railways failing to pay. The excitement in India over the falling Railway revenue struck him as the more curious when he remembered that nowhere was railway travel more comfortable than in India (cries of dissent).

ISSUE OF LICENCES

Maulana Shaukat Ali pleaded for steps to ensure that the Motor Transport Industry which was so useful especially for the safe swift carriage of perishable goods was regulated in the interest of the passenger and the poor investor. He also urged that the utmost impartiality should be exercised in the issue of licences. "We are all communalists at heart," (cries of no, no), "But we must see that the licensing authority is absolutely impartial."

COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

Prof. Ranga said that Mahatma Gandhi was right in condemning motor cars and Railways.

The increasing unemployment among the drivers of bullock carts that accompanied the spread of these modern transports proved how right Mahatma Gandhi was. Prof. Ranga made a series of suggestions for securing proper training and treatment of motor drivers and regretted their omission from the Bill.

BUSINESSMEN'S POINT OF VIEW

Mr. Manu Subedar speaking from the point of view of a businessman charged the Government with failure to take suitable steps in India such as were taken by advanced countries of the West where road transport had been absorbing an increasing share of the traffic. It was no use sleeping in the comfortable belief that motor transport was uneconomic. The mercantile community had asked for a financial enquiry into the Railways and for a revision of the Indian Railways Act in order to secure to the public better Insurance against the negligence of the carrier; but all they got was the Wedgwood Enquiry. As a business man he saw the advantage of carriage of goods by motor, particularly the dispatch and the absence of intermediate unloadings and reloadings and the relatively greater courtesy; and for these facilities any person would be glad to pay. His personal opinion was that the Railways should show flexibility and adaptability in their rates policy at least where motor transport was giving the keenest competition.

NO MONOPOLIES

He urged that the concentration of motor transport in the hands of a few large corporations which would result from the Bill should not be allowed to lead to oppression of the smaller man. He knew of instances in which the corporations carried their competition to the extent of causing accidents to the smaller man's cars. He wanted to know if Government had power to check the formation of monopolies and combines which were against the public interest. For instance, had Government the power to check petrol combines rigging up price or Insurance combines arbitrarily fixing rates. He objected to the attempt to fix maximum and minimum fare for one class of transport What was wanted was a general Transport Board which would fix rates for all forms of transport. Referring to Insurance he suggested that when Government made Insurance compulsory it was their duty to see that rates were reasonable and that could do this best by State Insurance. He strongly criticised the manner in which it was sought to impose restrictions uniformly on motor transport which competed with Railways and motor transport which did not so compete with Railways This savoured of malice.

Mr Badridutt Pande severely criticised the Bill as a measure calculated to oust the Indian, who owned the motor transport industry and give a monopoly to the Railways.

UNECONOMIC MOTOR COMPETITION

Mr. M. S. Aney referred to the general considerations which had to be taken into account at the present stage of the debate. He strongly opposed the provision giving Railways the right of representation on the regional authorities and thereby influencing the fixing of rates and other details of management of the competing form of transport. Unless there was some provision for representation of the people generally on the Railway Board or the Federal Railway authority the Railway interests had no claim to representation on a body which controlled a competing interest.

"SAFETY PROVISIONS"

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai humorously referred to a great Bombay Judge, who had what he described as a "single-track" eye and could, therefore, concentrate on what he liked and ignore what he did not like. It was possible to regard of the provisions of the Bill in isolation in this way and say they were all right but viewing them in their perspective a different opinion might be arrived at. He divided the provisions of the Bill into what he would call safety provisions and economic and political provisions. Safety provisions such as those relating to ensuring road worthiness of vehicles would, he thought, be generally conceded as essential. But even in licensing of vehicles and drivers it was easy to have provisions so stringent as unnecessarily and wrongly to discourage legitimate means of transport.

It was when he came to the second category of provisions that difficulties arose. They had to deal with two forms of transport, one of which was owned by the tax-payer, and with regard to the other it had to be remembered that they had to use material not manufactured in the country and, therefore, every pie of the seventeen crores spent on it in recurrent charges yearly on spare parts and patrol etc. went to the foreigner. A great deal of caution had, therefore, to be exercised in calling the motor industry a great national industry until the country produced a motor car. The method of co-ordination suggested for the two firms of transport, however, amounted to domination by Railways. The provision for equal representation of Railways on the regional transport authorities meant nothing else. This was the most dangerous things in the Bill and with it the House could not pass the measure. It was like a small grain of arsenic coated with much sugar. The provisions relating to compulsory insurance had been based on figures with which he confessed he was not impressed. The motor vehicle was not the only cause of death in India, as the Motor Insurance Committee seemed to make it appear. He did not mean that the deaths occurred by the motor car were, therefore, negligible, but they ought to view them from the correct perspective. He repeated that even more than the provisions relating to insurance the danger of the Bill was in its provisions regarding co-ordination.

LACK OF STATISTICS

Sir Thomas Stewart, replying to the four days' debate, thought that most of the criticism made had reference to points of detail which ought to have been left for consideration at a later stage.

REGIONAL AUTHORITY.

Referring to the objection to the Regional Authority containing representatives of Railways, Sir Thomas said that the meaning of the Section was that the Regional Authority might be either an official body of a mixed body. If it contained representatives of one form of transport then it must contain representatives of the other form, but there was a possibility of neither of these representatives being present. The Regional Authority was a body that was to be chosen by the local Governments to whom one might safely leave it to defend the inte-

(Continued in Col 5)

ALL-ROUND PROGRESS OF CENTRAL BANK

Sethna Congratulated At Annual Meeting

SHAREHOLDERS TO GET 6 P. C. DIVIDEND AND EIGHT ANNAS BONUS

CONGRATULATIONS AND COMPLIMENTS WERE SHOWERED UPON HON. SIR P. C. SETHNA, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., ON THE SUCCESSFUL WORK OF THE BANK DURING HIS REGIME OF THE PAST NINE MONTHS.

Some shareholders suggested that Sir P. C. Sethna was too old physically to carry on the tremendous duties of a large bank like the Central Bank at the age of 70 years.

SIR PHEROZE CHALLENGED HIS CRITICS TO HAVE A RACING COMPETITION WITH HIM AS FAR AS WATSON HOTEL AND SEE WHO WON.

THOUGH OLD, HE SAID, HE WAS DOING DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF WORK THAT A YOUNGER MAN COULD DO.

LATE SIR S. POCHKHANAWALA.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Central Bank of India on Thursday afternoon, Sir Pheroze C. Sethna at the outset moved the following resolution of condolence at the death of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, which was carried all standing as a mark of respect:

"The Shareholders of the Central Bank of India assembled at their Annual Meeting on Thursday, 24th March 1938, record their deep sense of loss on the passing away of the late Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Bank. Sir Sorabji was the father and founder of the institution, and it was mainly due to his exertions that the Bank has attained its present position as one of the leading banking institutions in this country. Sir Sorabji had given of his best to the work of the Bank with which he was so intimately associated for full twenty-six years, and the Shareholders consider it very unfortunate that he should have been cut off in the prime of life. His death is a loss not only to his own family and to the Central Bank of India in particular but to Banking in general throughout this country."

A copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to Lady Pochkhanawala.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Sir Pheroze then moved the adoption of the report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1937 which stated as follows:

The Net Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1937 including the sum of Rs. 5,52,525-5-1 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 32,37,570-10-1

An ad-interim Dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1937 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax on 6,72,528 Shares absorbing Rs. 5,04,396-0-0.

Amount transferred to Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings, Rs. 3,00,000-0-0.

Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super-Tax, Rs. 50,000-0-0.

Amount transferred to Reserve and Contingency Fund, Rs. 5,00,000-0-0.

Bonus to Staff, Rs. 1,75,000-0-0. Total Rs. 15,29,396-0-0.

The balance of Rs. 17,08,174-10-1 the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1937, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income-Tax, i.e., Annas twelve per Share on 6,72,528 Shares, which will utilize Rs. 5,04,396-0-0.

To pay a Bonus of Annas 8 per Share, i.e., 2 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax, Rs. 3,36,264-0-0.

To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 8,67,514-19-1. Total Rs. 32,37,570-10-1.

Sir Pheroze in moving the report said: In the Central Legislature the Government of India have on their agenda a Bill to reimpose stamp duty of one anna per cheque. This is not expected to bring in a larger revenue than about Rs. 7 lakhs in a period of twelve months, and as the duty so collected is to be handed over to the Provinces the shares of different Provinces will certainly not make any appreciable difference to the revenue of the Provinces. To my mind, therefore, it will be a positive mistake to reimpose this duty.

MONEYLENDERS' BILL

In the local Legislature a Bill is introduced, which is called the Moneylenders' Bill. This is a move in the right direction to safeguard the masses from usurious moneylenders; but what the public have got to see is that the provisions of that Bill are not to be applied to banking institutions, shrotts, insurance companies and others as is the case in a similar Bill in the United Kingdom. Further, in Madras they passed Moneylenders' Bill a short time back from the provisions of which scheduled banks have been exempted. We are, therefore, not asking for anything that is out of the ordinary when we say that the Government of Bombay should give us similar exemption.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SETHNA

A shareholder, Mr. Marshall, asked the Chairman whether it was a fact that Sir Pheroze Sethna as executive of the Bank had advanced Rs. 22 lakhs to a company he was interested in?

Sir P. C. Sethna: The allegations are false. However I will ask Mr. H. C. Captain, Manager of the Bank to read before the meeting true state of affairs.

Mr. Captain then said Rs. 9 lakhs were advanced to Akbar Manufacturing Co. Against this loan, the bank held securities of shares of Rs 11 lakhs Fixed Deposit of Rs. 3,50,000 and 8,900 shares as lien.

Mr. Jugmohandas Kapadia: Are the shares negotiable on the Stock Exchange as securities?

Mr. Captain: Yes.

Mr Jagmohandas Kapadia suggested that Sir Pheroze as executive of the bank should not have transacted this business but should have asked some other bank to advance the loan.

Sir Homi Mody replying to this question said that it was not within the power of Sir Pheroze Sethna to advance one single loan. It was within the province of the Board of Directors only to advance the loans. If this business was not transacted by the Central Bank and was given to some other bank, he asked the meeting, what that particular bank would have thought of the Central Bank? Then as shareholders would they like to let go such a big business with double the security to another bank? Cries of (No. No).

Some of the shareholders then urged Mr. Marshall to apologise to Sir Pheroze for making false allegations.

Sir Pheroze said he did not want Mr. Marshall to apologise but he would be satisfied, if Mr. Marshall leaves the hall fully satisfied himself.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously. The dividend as recommended in the report was approved and retiring directors were re-elected.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

Grigg's Move To Re-constitute It On Commons Model

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 24.

I understand that the Finance Member intends circularising among party leaders of the Central Assembly his proposals for reconstitution of the Standing Finance Committee. The scope and functions of the Committee may be enlarged with a view to give it approximately the same status and powers as the Estimates Committee of the House of Commons. This will enable the Committee to examine the Budget as a whole and suggest alterations and reductions for the following year's Budget proposals and estimates.

At present the Standing Finance Committee can only examine new proposals, involving additional expenditure. It is also likely the Finance Member may cease to be the Chairman of the Committee.

Object Of Revenue Minister's Visit To Bulsar

BOMBAY, March 24.

The Hon. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, visits Bulsar on the invitation of the Municipality, who have asked him to perform the flag hoisting over the Municipal Buildings and to preside over certain social functions.—A.P.

VITAL CHANGES IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

for additional grant to local authorities on their admissible expenditure, Rs. 1,00,000 for grants to local authorities and others for school buildings and Rs. 99,000 for grants-in-aid to secondary schools.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta raising a point of order doubted if this demand could be presented as a further demand. According to the rules, a supplementary demand could be made at this stage, only if the matter was, in the opinion of the Governor, was urgent or if it was a new matter altogether. He wished to know how this matter was urgent or how this could be a new matter.

SPEAKER EXPLAINS RULE

The Speaker pointed out that as long as the rule was there, it was not permissible for the House to consider how the matter was urgent. The rule mentioned hat the matter should be urgent in the opinion of the Governor, and it did not matter whether the Governor came to that conclusion on his own initiative or on the advise of his Ministers.

AMOUNT TO RESTORE CUTS

Mr. Kher, explained that the demand was entirely new. If it was contended that because it referred to education, it could not be new, he had nothing to say in the matter, for any item could be covered under some head or the other. The amount was required for the restoration of cuts of teachers and he thought that the House was agreed on this point that the money should be spent for restoring the cuts.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said that it was a constitutional issue, and not one of merits.

SOUND RULE

Mr. Kher thought that the rule was a very sound one. After all it was Government who were called on to spend and they should be in a position to decide what was urgent and what was not.

The Prime Minister added that no provision was made in the Budget for this amount as they were not sure about what they would be getting from the Central Government. They had to overhaul the education department, and three committees, on Vocational Training, the training of Gujarati Teachers and on Adult Education were sitting from day to day, and Government were going to start their work in overhauling the education machinery. If they had to wait till the next session which might be called sometime in August or September, it might be too late and their work could not be started.

POWER OF THE GOVERNOR

Mr. B. P. Thakore asked, amidst laughter, if it was for this discussion that the House was summoned to meet early.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi felt that Government should have to explain to the House the urgency of the new matter.

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, stated that all executive action was done in the name of the Governor, the Ministers having the right of advising in matters, which were not entirely matters of the Governor's discretion. In the matter before the House, according to the strict phraseology of section 59 of the Government of India Act, it was a question to be decided by the Governor himself, irrespective of the advice that the Ministers might have tendered and hence it was not open to the House or the Speaker to sit in judgment over the Governor's decision.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker: The Hon. Minister is enlarging the power of the Governor.

The Minister: You read the section and revise your knowledge of the Act.

Continuing the Minister stated that the next question was that of urgency. Who was it that had to decide whether a matter was urgent or not. Government were following a policy and they had disbursements to make. The Ministry thinks that a certain expenditure is urgent and it was not open to the House to enter into the question of the matter being urgent or not. If the House thought that the matter was not urgent, it was competent to throw the further demand out. Even under an old head a new item of expenditure was contemplated it became a new matter.

Hon Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister stated that it had been urged by the members of the Opposition that Government if needed could spend if an expenditure was urgent and come before the House with a supplementary demand. Government did not wish to follow that course. He thought it would be in the interest of the legislature that all new items of expenditure should be first placed before the House. It strengthened the authority of the Legislature.

NOT ON MERITS

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the point of order was regarding the admissibility of the further demands for grants and not on the merits of the demands themselves.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said that the demands were not new demands. They were further demands for grants though the House had not made the demands themselves.

Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker, giving his ruling stated that the matter really was a small one. He did not propose to enter into the propriety, expediency or justice of the whole matter. He would stick to the rules that guided the whole matter. He said that no argument had been advanced to make him change his view on the question of the Governor deciding the urgency. The rule itself stated that it was for the Governor or the Government to decide the question of urgency and hence it was not competent for him to decide the question. He thought that it was unnecessary at this stage to enter into the question of whether the Governor meant the Governor with the Minister or in his individual capacity."

RESTRICTION CANNOT BE GIVEN

Continuing the Speaker said that after a reference to the whole rule he felt that the restriction sought to be given to the rule could not be given. There might have been matters contemplated involving expenditure either before or during the budget preparation and might not have been presented along with the budget. So far as the rule was concerned even those contemplated matters, become new matters. He thought that it would be constitutionally sound to interpret the rule in this manner. In his view the ruling he was giving enlarged the powers of the House by compelling the Government to bring all items of new expenditure before the House for its scrutiny.

Referring to the point of order raised by Rao Bahadur Chitale that the further demands could not be brought before the House, before the original demands were not passed, the Speaker said that the rule in the matter was quite clear. The further demands were to be discussed a day previous to the final day decided upon for the discussion of demands for grants. Obviously certain demands might not have been finally disposed of.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved a cut in the demand to discuss the distribution of grants-in-aid to recognised schools and housing accommodation. He observed that many persons were rendering useful service in removing the curse of illiteracy, but they were handicapped for want of funds. He was glad that in this respect the Prime Minister, as soon as he came into office, tried to do his best. His intentions were in this direction laudable. He suggested that grants should be distributed over a larger number of schools. He thought that the fees charged were too high and the middle-class people had to suffer much as they had to pay heavily for the education for their boys and girls.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar supporting the cut motion said that he was glad that Government had provided for the restoration of cuts in the salaries of the teachers. Whatever scheme the Government might have had before them, unless the teachers were kept content and efficient, that scheme would not succeed. The salaries of some of the teachers were as low as those of Government peons and he hoped that Government would do justice to these teachers.

"WITHDRAW IT"

Mr. B. P. Thakore opposing the cut suggested that in view of what the Government had done in regard to primary education, the mover should withdraw the cut motion. It was a matter for satisfaction that Government encouraged voluntary expansion of primary education.

He pointed out some of the anomalies that arose out of what he called the "pig-headed" rules of the Education Department in the past. The schools which received grants-in-aid should not be allowed to make a profit.

He congratulated Government for having made provision for provident fund for the secondary teachers. He agreed that the whole system of grants-in-aid required to be overhauled and he was sure that in the hands of the Prime Minister, justice would be done to those persons who were starving.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that the only criterion on which grants should be made was that those in greater need should be given more. He felt that the first preference should be given to the depressed classes. Then come the Muslims.

Mr. S. H. Prater said that during the last session the Prime Minister had stated that before incurring any further expenditure on primary education Government would proceed to put the whole system on a sound basis, so that it might produce better results. He wanted the Minister in charge of Education to give precise information as to what had been done to put the system on a sounder basis, before the expenditure was granted.

Mr. D. W. Raut said that he was doubtful how far the grant would be of use in view the schemes not being ready. He urged that the amount granted should be used only for the spread of primary education and nothing else.

Mr. T. D. Aradhye wanted that Government should encourage local bodies to have their own plans for the spread of education and building construction and raise loans for financing these.

EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh urged that Government should pay special attention to the education of girls, because educated girls would be an asset in the education of the future generation while educated boys would look to their interest. She said that an educated woman in a house would look to the education of the boys and girls and help them in solving difficulties, while an educated man would refuse to pay any attention to the boys' difficulties because, he would say that he was tired after a day's work in office.

Premier's Reply

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister replying to the debate said that on the previous occasion, he had taken the opportunity of setting out as fairly as he could the policy of Government in regard to primary education and he had referred to compulsory primary education. Now he would tell the House what Government had done in pursuance of their policy since they had taken up the work.

Replying to the points raised by the mover of the cut, the Premier said that in the year 1931-1932 there were 466 recognised secondary schools and in the year 1936-37, the number was 559. In this period of seven years, the number of these schools increased by 100. Of this increase nearly 70 per cent., was due to the English classes being attached to the primary schools in villages.

As regards grants, Government could not make grants at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent., on the admitted expenditure of the schools, as promised in the Grants-in-aid Code. The Code promised grants of either 33 1/3 per cent., on the admitted expenditure or 50 per cent. on the total assets, whichever was less. This could not be given on account of limited finances and grants on a reduced basis were given. In the year 1936-37, only 24 schools were getting a grant of 25 per cent., on their admitted expenditure, 7 schools were getting 20 per cent., and 330 schools were getting even less than that. It was also true that some of the new schools which deserved did not get sufficient grant. Majority of the secondary schools were run by educational societies, with a heirarchy of life members, supporters, teachers and others. A few of them were proprietary schools But in all cases their problem was one and the same.

LACK OF EQUIPMENT

Continuing Mr. Kher observed, the result was that, firstly, there was a lack of equipment. With their idea of present-day education which was unlike that of old days, many appliances were required and a good deal of equipment became necessary. It was true that as days went by, education had become more and more expensive.

Secondly, there was a lack of suitable buildings to house these schools. During the past few years, it was found that the number of school-going boys and girls had increased considerably. And it became essential that they should divert their attention towards the question of accommodation and of having good buildings.

Thirdly, the teachers were not sufficiently paid. Last year Government had announced that provision would be made for Provident Fund for the teachers and an attempt was being made to organise the Fund.

As far as housing the secondary schools was concerned, it was very difficult to undertake the complete financing of the secondary schools in the province. There were 585 schools and if they had to pay grants at the rate of 33 1/3, they would require Rs. 6,28,000. This year they had made a provision of Rs. 1,19,000. and this would enable them to give the grant to some of the schools which were not getting anything and they had also increased grants to some schools which were not getting that amount hitherto.

Mr. Jhabvala had made a suggestion, the Prime Minister continued, that they should give grants to as large a number of schools as possible. Mr. Karandikar had made another suggestion that the longer the life of an institution, the less should be the grant paid to it. That meant that the member wished to reduce or withhold grants in the case of older institutions and give them to new ones.

Was it right to reduce the grants of those institutions, simply because they had existed for a long time? They had carried on their work amidst the same difficulties with which other institutions were faced. Should they be penalised for having imparted education on the right lines all these years? He would understand the suggestion that he should see if these institutions were of a profiteering type. But to suggest that they should be penalised simply because these were old institutions without regard for the fact that they were run with the same difficulty as others were run, was not the right one.

MUSHROOM SCHOOLS

As matters stood, there were large numbers of schools coming forward and education of a vicious type was being imparted in several schools. If they made a rule on the lines suggested by the two members, the effect would be that a large number of mushroom schools would spring up and would do a great deal of harm to the society, while they would not do anything by way of imparting the right type of education. They had to see that grants were given to those institutions which were providing the right type of education.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Prime Minister then referred to the question of vocational training. At present, after the matriculation examination, the pupil had to go either to the college or to join the ranks of the unemployed. If, on the other hand, they had three or four vocational training schools, which would train him up for a trade, a factory of business, they would be of great help to the boys. He would then be a much better equipped boy if he were trained in a junior training school for a trade, or a junior technological school or an agricultural school. If in an early stage, they provided him some type of training, they would be bringing up a boy with more capacity, usefulness and self-reliance. It was a tragedy to see young boys of 18 who should have a zest for life, committing suicide because they could not get a job.

The Prime Minister added that the system of imparting vocational training had been so settled that they would have three or four such training schools very soon.

GRANT-IN-AID CODE TO BE REVISED.

It was not every one that would pass through a college. Our best men were not all from the colleges, the Premier added. He was in favour of encouraging the schools which had this aspect. At present a Committee was going into the question. The Director of Industries, the Principal of the

(Continued on Page 10 Col 1)

Governor Disallows Resolution In Frontier Assembly

PESHAWAR, March 23.

When the Frontier Assembly met to-day, the Speaker announced that the Governor had disallowed under Assembly rules 97 (3) Mr. Fakir Khan's (Congress) resolution recommending to the Government to request the Central Government to repeal the Upper Tanawal Regulation.

The Assembly then resumed discussion on Mr. Abdul Aziz's resolution recommending the abolition of enhanced revenue in areas under well irrigation. The Education Minister declared that by accepting the recommendation Government would lose three lakhs revenue which they could not afford. The resolution was then withdrawn.

Another resolution recommended to the Government to remove the ban on the entry of Kazi Abdulwali Khan, Maulana Fazal Rabi and other Frontier exiles. The Premier replying assured the House that there was no ban by the provincial Government against the exiles. He promised to refer the cases of all exiles to the Government of India for removal of the ban.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Nasrullah Khan's resolution urging the reduction of licence fee for fire arms to four annas per weapon was unanimously passed, the Premier agreeing with the spirit of the resolution and declaring that the Government would grant licences more liberally to enable every person except undesirables to obtain arms freely.—A.P.

Nurse rolled in agony with STOMACH PAIN

How exceptionally heavy is the burden of a nurse who, while devoting her life to relieving the suffering of others, is forced to fight intolerable pain herself. That was the agonising experience of Nurse D. W. Here is her letter :—

"Instantaneous Effect"

"I have suffered for many years from a very severe form of indigestion. Many a time I have rolled in agony for hours, bent double with pain.

"I cannot begin to tell you the countless remedies I have tried, and all without success. Last year I had just come out of hospital after an operation, when I had a most alarming attack.

"My sister, who always has Maclean Brand Stomach Powder in the house, persuaded me to try a dose. I would not have believed that just a single dose would have so instantaneous and marvellous an effect. It soothed as I swallowed it, and gradually all pain went." Nurse D. W.

Spending her life in the service of the sick, a nurse's health and strength are as vital to her patients as they are to herself. If stomach pain attacks her she dare not give in.

Look for the signature

Alex. C. Maclean

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You must get the original Maclean Brand

There are many imitations of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder so be careful when buying to see the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" on both carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. It is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets).

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Indians In E. Africa

Either Colonise Or Get Out

Only Two Alternatives Before Indians In E. Africa

SETH GOVIND DAS REPLIES TO CRITICS AND APPEALS TO INDIAN LEADERS

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. (Central) has issued the following statement:—

"I am thankful to the Press for the publicity it gave to my report on the Indian problems in East and South Africa. The report, with the exception of the colonisation scheme, has been well received. The colonisation scheme has also been supported by some leading newspapers, but has been vehemently opposed by Mr. Amin, Secretary of the East African Indian Congress, and the Secretary of the East African Delegation to India. Mr. Amin, in a statement from Ahmedabad, says; "The scheme of colonisation of East Africa formulated by Seth Govind Das is in no way in conformity with the views of any political or other institutions of Indians in East Africa."

PERSONAL VIEWS

"In my report, I have nowhere claimed it to be so. I had toured East and South Africa in my personal capacity. Before sailing for this tour I made it perfectly clear in a Press statement that I am going to these countries not on behalf of any organisation but in my personal capacity, and the views, which I have expressed in the report submitted to the Congress President, are my personal views. They are neither the views of the Indian National Congress nor of any political or other organisations of East or South Africa.

"But I cannot understand what Mr. Amin means when he says: "The formation of a limited company for the purpose of colonisation and the establishment of large scale industries or, even discussion of such schemes will provide our opponents in East Africa with the most effective weapon with which to condemn us and will endanger the happy relations which exist between Indians and Africans throughout East Africa.

"The whole question is whether the Indians are and have been in Africa for the betterment of Africans or not. If the "happy relations" between the Africans and Indians exist, it is because the Indians have not been their exploiters, but have been helpers in their social and economic advancement.

THE REAL NEED

"In my report, I have quoted at length the views of Mr. C. F Andrews and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri proving that Indians have done tremendously well in improving the lot of Africans. During my tour what I found in Africa was the abundance of unused land as well as the import of all the articles of daily use from Japan and other countries. Even tiles for roofing the African houses are being imported from foreign countries. The Africans unfortunately have no resources either to cultivate this land or to float such industry as will produce the articles of daily use there. How is this to be done? This will either be done by the white people of Europe, who can never be real friends of Africans or by Indians, who even to-day are living happily with them.

"I do not care what our opponents will say on our colonisation scheme. They want to turn East Africa also into a white people's dominion and they are bound to oppose any scheme of Indian colonisation.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE

"I am also not so much afraid of them that I may not move 'even for discussion of such schemes.' In my humble opinion, we have two alternatives. If the population of Indians in Africa is against Africans, the immigration of Indians should be stopped and the Indians should come back gradually to their motherland. But, if we want to remain there, we must be in larger numbers. The Indians who are already in East Africa cannot improve their lot unless and until our population increases; but our population cannot increase unless and until a real colonisation scheme is taken in hand.

"The word 'colonisation' carries with it the sense of imperialistic tendencies. I am against all kinds of Imperialism after what I have seen in East Africa. But I do feel that the Indian immigration in East Africa has been for the good of Africans and if we do not pay sufficient attention to this question, the white population is sure to increase in East Africa making the lot of Africans much worse than it is to-day.

BENEFICIAL TO BOTH

"In my opinion, the colonisation scheme as proposed in my report would be beneficial both to Indians and Africans in East Africa. I have, however, already said in my report that before taking up any such scheme, it should be thoroughly discussed and leaders of Indian opinion should visit East Africa to see the conditions for themselves."—United Press.

Regular Army recruits from London last week numbered 137, an increase of 56 over the corresponding week last year and is the highest number for that week since 1918.

TO-MORROW

BOMBAY HUNT GYMKHANA

RACE MEETING

at Mahaluxmi

8 Events Including STEEPLECHASE

First Race 2-15 p.m.

B H

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Gentlemen Rs. 3. ..... Ladies Rs. 2.

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Rs. 5. Tote all Enclosures

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Registration Of Homoeopathic Practitioners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A bill regarding the recognition and registration of the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners is on the agenda of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and is sure to be soon introduced in the present session of the Assembly in the form of the Bombay Indigenous Medical Practitioners Act.

The grounds for recognising and registering the Indigenous Medical Practitioners and for reducing quackery in their practice directly or indirectly are equally strong in the case of the Homoeopathic Practitioners and their practice, as Homoeopathy is spreading and becoming more popular in this presidency and is being practised by persons both qualified and non-qualified. Realizing this fact, the Baroda Medical Council has begun to recognise and register the Homoeopathic practitioners of the Baroda State.

Besides, the possession of the knowledge of the principles of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery required, for qualification, according to the Act in view, from the Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners, must be demanded with a greater emphasis from the Homoeopathic practitioners as Homoeopathy has its foundation in Western Medicine though it differs from the latter only in therapeutics.

The malpractices and trading over Homoeopathic degrees are not unknown to the present legislators. The State must stop these things not only in respect of the Indigenous systems of Medicine but in all systems of Medicine practised in our country, must offer encouragement and recognition to the really qualified and must give the public at least a standard of reliability regarding the qualification of medical practitioners of all systems as it is not possible under our present circumstances to disallow an unregistered medical profession.

I should like to state here frankly that it is not my idea nor of those who understand the financial difficulties of the present Government to make any demands for grants to the existing or would-be Homoeopathic Educational Institutions. We are simply demanding recognition and registration of duly qualified Homoeopaths, though of course Homoeopathic practitioners of an old standing will be automatically admitted on the first Register irrespective of their qualifications as this course has been found inevitable in all countries whenever a first Medical register is opened.

Then, while many Indigenous Medical Practitioners are making a propaganda against the regulation and registration in view, I am on the contrary demanding regulation and registration of the Homoeopathic Practitioners and thereby supporting the reformative ideal of the present Government through the draft of my bill and the alternative suggested.

I have every hope that the legislators and the Ministers concerned will offer their careful consideration to this simple and modest demand and that they will pass an Act which will honour qualification and efficiency and thereby reduce malpractices not only in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine but also in Homoeopathy.—Yours, etc.,

DR. V. V. ATHALYE,
M.D. (Hom.).

Sir J. J. School Of Art In Danger

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Vague statements made by the "Prabhat", a Marathi daily, in relation to the rumoured abolition of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay have crystallised into a definite but dangerous scheme which has appeared in its issue of Sunday the 27th February 1938 but has not been confirmed or contradicted by any society.

2. The paper gives the credit of the authorship of the scheme to a committee of art-experts appointed by the Art Society of India with the concurrence of some other art-Societies of Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. It is surprising that the genius of the Art Society of India which was dormant so far has been, all of a sudden, spurred to blossom. Everyone interested in art will be taken aback on learning for the first time that art in Bombay is under the tutelage of the Art Society of India, but even then public is entitled to know the personnel of the committee, provisions of the scheme and the manner in which it was submitted to the Government.

3. Some other art-societies of Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad which are alleged to have joined the chorus of the Art Society of India are more obscure than the scheme itself. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary in the interest of art, that the public should be acquainted with the names, dates of establishment and strength of membership of such societies together with the names of renowned exponents or critics of art, if any, connected with them.

4 If the flutter made by the present scheme is not the first debut of the Art Society of India it will be interesting to know the part hitherto played by the Society in the management of civic affairs, in creating interest of the people in art and shaping the policy of art-education in Bombay if not in the whole of India. One fails to understand why the Art Society of India which ostensibly claims to be an all-India organisation has singled out Bombay as the sphere of its activities. Probably it has either found Bengal, Madras or any other province, a hard nut to crack or is guarding its similar adventures as a sacred secret.

5. As the curtain is not yet completely drawn it appears that the wire-pullers are probably shunning publicity and consequent resentment and reproach of the public. It is high time that the date of and attendance at the particular meeting of the Art Society of India in which a committee to draft such a wonderful scheme was appointed as well as the names of the proposer and seconder should be brought to light, so that the people may be able to know the self-appointed leaders of public opinion in the matter of art. The scheme according to the "Prabhat," resolves itself into the following proposals.

1. To convert the present Art School of Bombay into a college for higher training in painting, sculpture and architecture with the curriculum of studies not extending over a period of two or three years.

2. To establish a board to decide and direct the curriculum of studies and not to leave the same to the discretion of the director.

3. To open new art-schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum.

4. To demolish the buildings of the School of Art and dispose of the land occupied by them, if legally possible, in order to obviate financial difficulty, and then to invest the funds thus realised in opening new art-schools with another in a suburb of Bombay in place of the present one.

6. The proposal of converting the art-school into a college appears to be fascinating, but in reality it is a a camouflage. The scheme does not suggest anything for further expansion or development of the school. The school has to gain nothing but has to lose either its popularity and importance as an up-to-date art-institution or even its very existence under certain conditions.

7. Establishment of a board to direct art education is bound to dwarf the growth of art. It is doubtful whether the advocates of such a board have any clear idea as to the basis on which it can be constituted. Efficiency of the board cannot be ensured unless its membership is restricted to artists and art-critics who have devoted their lives to the cause of art, have contributed something substantial or original to it and are constantly in touch with the newly developing tendencies of art. One does not know whether the Art Society can supply such people from its rank and file or can secure them from its satellite societies. The scheme reflects morbid outlook on art on part of the artists and dilettantes who may be responsible for it and the board with such an outlook will be decidedly worse than a board of druggists controlling studies of medicine.

8. Establishment of a board, according to the scheme, is warranted by the fact that the curriculum of studies having been left to the discretion of the director of the school is subject to occasional alterations and modifications. An argument like this cannot stand the test of truth in face of the principle that the curriculum of art education cannot be expected to remain stationary or stereotyped in view of the progressive nature of the tendencies of art. The fact that freedom from any extraneous influence or interference is vitally important to development of art is exemplified by the growth of the Art-School of Bombay to its present height.

9 The suggestion for opening new art-schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum is another bait to make the scheme more attractive. Art-education is entirely different from ordinary education. Artists are rare in mankind and their schools are rarer still. Multiplicity of miniature schools of art is a mockery of art. No art-school is worthy of the name unless it aims at the best of art. Efforts of a true art-lover should always be directed to provide facilities and freedom to the existing institution in order to allow it to grow to the highest pitch of perfection and not to cut it off in its bloom of years.

10. "Kala-Bhuwan" of Baroda is a little further than a couple of hours' journey from Ahmedabad and so is Bombay from Poona. What peculiar amenities Belgaum possesses for an art-school is perhaps known only to the artists of the scheme. But local want for educational institutions is generally fulfilled by local efforts of which the art-school of Bombay is one of the well-known examples. Ahmedabad which could afford to open an arts' college just last year can as well afford to open an art-school if there is a demand for it. Poona and Belgaum can do the same thing. Why then ask Bombay to sacrifice a jewel out of its crown in order to augment the glory of some smaller towns? The Art Society of India, along with its satellites, like other private educational societies, is at liberty to open and finance art-schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, or any other place it likes and thus to prove its capacity of organisation and the utility of the institutions opened by it.

11. As the scheme has no financial backing the proposal for demolition of the buildings of the existing institution followed by disposal of the land on which they stand, if legally possible, is very nearly an act of vandalism cleverly veneered by plausible suggestions for conversion of the school into a college and opening other schools outside Bombay. A scheme which advocates destruction, whether conditional or unconditional, of a growing institution betrays entire bankruptcy of originality, and interest in art on part of the so-called connoisseurs of whose genius it is the production and therefore deserves condemnation by the public.

12. The very idea of demolition of the buildings of the Art-School of Bombay, if legally possible, in order to finance new art-centres in other smaller towns will be surely resented and opposed by the art-loving public and the new approach to the problem of art devised by the scheme will rank as an important landmark in the history of art of Bombay. Practice of irresponsible people to propose anything destructive that pleases their idiosyncrasy is a grave menace to the existence of the institutions of public utility and, therefore, deserves to be discouraged by the Government and disclaimed by the people.—Yours, etc.

D. G. VYAS.

Rent Act—A Necessity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is greatly annoying and still more greatly distressing to find the Congress Ministry and the local B.P.C.C. indifferent to this very difficult problem. The middle class demands of them without loss of time a clear explanation. What do they think of doing in this matter? The Congress Ministry is silent and still more the B.P.C.C. Have they no duty to the poor tenants? The B.P.C.C. must immediately move into the matter and I ask of the authorities publicly to let us know how the matter stands. It is the foremost duty of the B.P.C.C. to take up this question in right earnest. It is no use we having members on the legislature if they care not for this very important question.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Ratan House,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
Girgaum, March 18.

INDIAN RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

Viceroy's Tribute To Progress Of Institutions

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The combined annual general meeting of St. John Ambulance Association (Indian Council) and Indian Red Cross Society was held this afternoon at Vicerov's House.

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, President of St. John Ambulance Association and Red Cross Society, presided. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lady President of both the organisations, was also present.

Sir Ernest Burdon, Chairman of the Managing Body of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, presented the annual reports and accounts for 1937.

Addressing the meeting His Excellency the Viceroy said:

"It is gratifying to hear again of the satisfactory progress during the year to which Sir Ernest Burdon has referred in his report both as far as the St. John Ambulance Association and the Indian Red Cross Society are concerned.

This is amply illustrated by the increase in the number of units and also by the large number of text books that has been sold. As long as this standard is maintained, I do not consider that the Association has any need to fear regarding its future."

He then referred to the All-India Ambulance Competitions which took place at the Irwin Stadium, New Delhi, from February 2 to 4. I agree as to the value of the organisation of classes in "air-raid precautions." In any work such as that with which your association is concerned, "Be prepared" is as sound a watchword as in any other. But I am sure I express the hope of all present here that the day will be far distant when the lessons learnt will have to be put into effect. I would like particularly to mention the name of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh to whose generosity the fine Headquarters building is due.

The Indian Red Cross Society too deserves its full share of congratulations for its valuable activities in connection with affairs outside India as well as within India itself. You know my interest in the problem of nutrition and the activities of the Red Cross Society in that respect have my fullest support I am convinced too of the value of the film and wireless in disseminating knowledge with regard to public health. I hope that the headquarters cinema section, will extend its activities and prepare more films. The Punjab Red Cross received a Gold Medal at the All-India Industrial Exhibition in Lahore for its exhibits in connection with health and child welfare.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

He then referred to the termination of the services of Miss Norah Hill, who for nine years has been the Organising Secretary of these two institutions which took long strides during the period.

Miss Hill has earned the gratitude of the women of India.

While saying farewell to Miss Hill, I wish to extend welcome to Dr. Abdul Hamid, her successor. Sir Ernest Burdon, whose splendid services to these two societies is well known and who has been chairman of the two executives, laying down the chairmanship of the Red Cross Society and his successor for the next year will be Major General E. W. C. Bradfield.

ANTI T. B. APPEAL.

I would like to refer to the Anti-Tuberculosis appeal. In such appeals, as you will all recognise, much depends on hard work and enthusiasm both in the early stages and in later times, when there is the possibility that interest might die out. I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the help most freely given by the Indian Red Cross Society. If help of this nature is given, the success of the appeal is assured.—A. P.

The Travancore State will shortly have one more museum of history and archaeology. The site of the proposed museum will be at the ancient capital of the State and it will be controlled by the Director of Archaeology.

Sturdy Strength for your Son

SCOTT'S Emulsion builds firm flesh and strong bones

Nature's own body-builder

EVERY parent should know about SCOTT'S Emulsion, the wonderful body-builder and tonic for growing children. For over 60 years Doctors have been recommending SCOTT'S Emulsion as the easiest, most effective builder of strong bones, firm healthy flesh and steady nerves. Children who are underweight, lacking in stamina, nervous and irritable respond to it immediately and in remarkably short time put on weight, gain sturdy health and strength.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is not a preparation of manufactured chemicals, but is a natural strength-builder. It is extremely rich in vitamins A and D, which are essential to healthy growth, and contains calcium to build strong bones and teeth, and phosphorus for the nervous system. Its rich nourishment quickly and naturally builds flesh and bone.

If your boy or girl is inclined to be thin, catches cold easily, is peevish and unhappy, SCOTT'S Emulsion is just what is needed to build up vigorous strength. You will be astonished at the remarkable improvement SCOTT'S Emulsion brings about in just a few weeks. Start giving it without delay.

To make your boy sturdy and strong give him SCOTT'S Emulsion. There is nothing like it for building flesh and bone, laying the foundations of healthy, vigorous manhood.

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Doctor: "I recommend SCOTT'S—It will build up his ... and give him stamina."
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PREMIER CHEERED IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 8.)

School of Art were all there and they were men of experience and he expected their recommendations would be available about the end of this month. He had also a proposal under consideration. He wished to call the representatives of the secondary schools in the province at a conference and devise what would be in the best interests of secondary education. He had also before him the question of revising the Grant-in-aid Code.

As regards housing the schools, the Premier stated that Government were not in a position to finance the schools for providing buildings. This system was stopped long ago on account of financial stringency. Government at present might consider giving grants to educational committees, but could not consider the question of giving grants to schools for this purpose.

As far as limiting the strength of a class was concerned, the Prime Minister observed, at present upto the third standard the limit in each class was 35. In the fourth fifth and the sixth standards, the limit was 40 and in the Matriculation class, it was 50. Whatever might be the criticism, he wisned to say that rules must be rules. He would concede that there might be some hardship in the matter of administering the rules in a case or two. He felt that these rules too should be looked into when the whole question was considered.

PERSONALITY OF TEACHER.

As for the teachers, Mr. Kher stated that he attached greatest importance to the personal element in the profession of teaching. He recognised that the most important thing was the personality of the teacher. They might have the best and up-to-date equipment, but if the teacher was either indifferent or inefficient, the school would suffer. A good teacher even with a deficient equipment could produce good results.

The Premier pointed out to Mr. Karandikar that grants were made to the local bodies on the definite understanding that the local bodies would not make this a pretext and reduce their own expenditure. In the financial statement in the Schedule of Further Demands for Grants, it was mentioned: "This grant will be sanctioned on the condition that the whole of the amount thus made available to the Boards will be spent by the local authorities on the provision of facilities for the spread of education and not for reducing their own expenditure on education. With this object in view the use to be made by each Board of the grants now to be made available to them will be carefully examined by Government." He hoped that the amount thus given to the local bodies would be utilised for increasing the salaries of the teachers.

The House would understand the implication of this, the Premier added. He was aware that merely increasing the salaries of the teachers was not enough.

SCHOOLS FOR VILLAGES.

As regards Primary Education, Government were going to finance the schools in villages so that every village which had a population of 1,000 or over would have at least one school. This did not mean that other villages having population of less than a thousand were not going to have schools. There were 16,000 and odd villages of this type and providing schools in these places was a matter now under consideration of Government.

It was stated, Mr. Kher proceeded, that private effort was not receiving encouragement at the hands of Government. This was a matter which should receive attention both at the hands of Government and the public. People who could not carry on with the institution for at least 6 months appeared to be people who did not give an earnest of their efforts. He thought that if a society were to be organised which would be able to spread a net-work of good schools, that would serve the purpose. Government intended to issue an appeal to the public in this regard very shortly.

FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Again another suggestion was made that the money should be entirely devoted to the depressed classes. That would only make the advanced classes depressed, the intermediate classes more depressed, while the Depressed Classes would not have progressed much. (Laughter). He could understand the suggestion that Government should concentrate on the needs of the poorer classes, leaving alone the rich who could look after themselves. But to stop entirely the progress of sections of people would lead them nowhere.

OVER-CROWDING.

As regards over-crowding in the schools, the Premier said that unfortunately there were parents who thought that the schools were a sort of places for 'creches,' where the boys would remain for hours, so that the parents could be free from bother. (Laughter). In the early ages, four hours of study was considered sufficient for children. But the parents wanted the boys to go to school both in the morning and in the evening. The parents had to be educated in this respect before their children could be properly educated. (Laughter).

OVERHAULING IN PROGRESS.

Replying to Mr. Prater, Mr. Kher said that the member had referred to his speech of last September and considered that what was stated to be not right in September, could not be right in March. But he would say that in this interval he and his Department were not sitting quiet. The process of overhauling went on during these months. (Laughter). He had looked into the administration of the Department. And then there was a Committee appointed in Simla to go into the question of Primary Education, which stated that the administration of Primary Education by the School Boards required considerable amount of reform and reorganisation. That was the reason why he had come out with these proposals now.

The Premier announced that the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act will be published in a day or two (applause).

BUILDINGS FOR SCHOOLS

As regards the suggestion of providing buildings for 250 schools in the villages, the Premier said that this would be considered. He wished some philanthropic gentleman like Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas came forward and provided certain areas with a number of schools.

He considered that if these villages were provided with decent buildings, they could be centres of all village activity. Government had also set apart a sum for the purpose of providing libraries in the villages and his hope was to go increasing this work as circumstances permitted. He did not consider it possible to raise a loan as suggested by Mr. Aradhye.

Concluding the Premier said that the administration of the department would be carried on with utmost impartiality. He would not give cause for any feeling that the education of a section or community was not looked after by his department. Government had an idea of closing the Government schools, but having regard to the needs of the Muslims and the Backward classes, so far they had not closed any schools. Instead of closing them, Government would consider the suggestion of converting them into vocational training centres.

At the conclusion of his speech the Prime Minister was loudly cheered by the House.

"CUT" MOTION LOST

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala replied to the debate and the cut motion when put to vote was lost. The demand for further grant under education was made.

Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health made a demand for a further grant of Rs. 20,000 to be given as grants in aid to the Ayurvedic and Unani institutions.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi moved a token cut and wanted to know from the Minister how the amount was going to be spent. He had admiration for the work that was being done in the direction. He contended that there were no Unani medicine institutions and asked how the Minister proposed to start such institutions in the province.

FOR BOTH SYSTEMS

Dr M. D. D. Gilder said that both the systems of medicine were equally good and Government would treat both of them with an equal eye. Wherever there were institutions already efforts would be made to have greater efficiency and in cases of inefficient institutions, try to make them efficient. Help was to be given to voluntary institutions. If there were no institutions Government would encourage the learning of that system of medicine by giving scholarships for young men to go and study from institutions that existed outside the province. The amount would be divided according to the needs.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi withdrew the cut motion. The demand for further grant was made.

AGRICULTURAL AGENTS

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue made a demand for grant of Rs. 1,52,500 for among other things, appointment of non-official honorary agricultural agents with a view to help in the agricultural propaganda and starting of Taluka demonstration centres to create closer contact between the department of agriculture and the cultivators. A division was asked on this demand and 55 voted in favour of the demand being made and 26 against.

The same Minister made a further demand of Rs. 27,500 under co-operation for grant-in-aid to village multi-purpose co-operative societies and other services. The demand was made.

FOR A. I. V. I. A.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government made a demand for Rs. 28,000. Rs. 8,500 had been granted by the Government to the All-India Village Industries Association in November 1937 for the training of candidates in 'gur' making out of palmyra and date-palm juice grant of scholarships and other matters relating to the development of village industries. The Association had submitted an application for a grant of Rs. 21,220 for a similar purpose. The details of the scheme was being examined by the Government and they wanted the grant to be made.

When the demand was put to vote a division was demanded and resulted in 55 voting for the demand being made and 25 against.

The House agreed to a further grant of Rs. 5,600/- for the maintenance of a special staff in view of the application of the Factories Act to concerns employing 10 to 20 persons and working with or without the aid of power.

The House also agreed by a majority to the demands of Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 4,50,000 for the construction of building of Leather and Tanning school and improvement of development chawls respectively.

The House rose at 7-30 and adjourned till 12 noon to-day (Friday).

AMBULANCE CAR PRESENTED TO THE BHATIA GENERAL HOSPITAL BY MR. VALABHDAS RAMDAS (through Mrs. Jayavanti Bhatia). IN MEMORY OF HIS WIFE, GOMATIBAI: The ambulance is built on a Chevrolet Chassis and is turned out from the Works of the Bombay Garage.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

DELEGATION APPEALS FOR SUPPORT IN FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS

An appeal that India should at least try to prevent the present position of the 300,000 Indians in Africa from deteriorating still further, was made by Mr. S. G. Amin, one of the members of the East African Delegation at a conversational meeting of the members of the Bombay Students' Union, on Thursday, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. The meeting was held at the Congress House.

ROLE OF INDIANS

"Europeans treat us like an ulcer and try to get rid of us in a similar manner. But we have realised that we play a vital role in the body politic of East Africa," declared Mr. P. A. Mehta, once Professor of English in the Elphinstone College of Bombay and who has now returned as a member of the East African Delegation, on its first visit to the City.

Mr. Mehta, after referring to the several problems of Indians in East Africa, observed that if the present conditions there continued as before, there would be nothing left to the Indians there but to come back to India, bag and baggage. He realised that unless and until India was free their problems could not be solved, but their problems needed urgent solution just in the same manner as the problems in this country did.

SOLICITUDE FOR AFRICANS

Mr. Amin after giving the population statistics of the Indians in Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and Kenya with reference to other residents, referred to the activities of the Indians after they were invited to those places.

Indians in East Africa were also taking up the struggle for securing the rights of the Africans as was evident in their fight against the reservation of Kenya Highlands, for European. So was their fight for adult franchise.

But on any occasion of any friction between the White settlers and the others, the Whites looked forward to the support of the British Government and they looked to India.

COMMON CAUSE

Mr S. A. Brelvi whole-heartedly endorsing their appeal remarked that it was true to say that if the Indians in Africa were insulted and humiliated, the whole of India would feel insulted and humiliated. It was really a sorry state of affairs to find a minority ruling a majority with not even the pretence of legislative support.

Referring to the problem of the Africans, to which the delegates had referred, Mr. Brelvi felt sure that a Free India would awaken a racial awakening among these people.

Mr. A. A. Jasdanwala who has been appointed Hon. Secretary to the Cricket Club of India in succession to Mr. De Mello resigned.

U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE CRITICISED

Sequel To Resolution On Communal Troubles

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The total number of persons, who have been arrested for riot offences here, now comes to nearly 200. There are several accused, who will be tried on charge of murder. Among the arrested is the Editor of a Hindi paper, who violated orders under Sec. 144 served on him, asking him not to publish the news of riot without obtaining the previous approval of the District Magistrate.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CRITICIZED

A resolution passed by the U. P. Muslim League against the U. P. Government in connection with the riots at Allahabad and Benares has come as a shock to all decent-minded people. There is absolutely no evidence that Government imposed their will on the District Officers or these officers showed communal preference or betrayed bias in performance of their duties.

"LEADER'S" COMMENTS

Commenting on the resolution the "Leader" says: "It is not only deplorable but discreditable. It is great public disservice not less to Muslims than to the Province as a whole"

CITIZENS' MEETING

Mr. W. Christie, District Magistrate has called a meeting of the Allahabad citizens for to-morrow to consider ways and means to restore communal harmony.

ADJOURNMENT IN U. P. ASSEMBLY

Premier's Assurance Leads To Withdrawal

LUCKNOW, March 24.

Mr. Mohd Ishaq Khan moved an adjournment motion in the U. P. Assembly to-day to discuss the unsatisfactory reply of the Government member to the questions and supplementary questions put by him requesting the Government to give information regarding employment of Mr. C. P. Singhin, Anti-Corruption Board, to investigate several cases of complaint both against police and Revenue Staff and attitude and policy of the Government in and concealing facts and giving conflicting replies.

The Government objecting and forty-four opposition members pressing it the Speaker fixed 4 p.m. in the afternoon for discussion, when the education grant would be put.

ADJOURNMENT NOT MOVED

The adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Mohd Ishaq Khan was not moved in the U. P. Assembly in the afternoon.

As the Premier Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant made a statement that the Government had no desire to withhold any information from the House and had tried to meet the members' demands, though, he pointed out the number of questions in the U. P. Assembly far exceeded those in any other Province.

He added that a number of questions put to the Premier, which it was not in public interest to reply. In order to maintain the dignity of the House, the Premier thought that he would make a statement, which would obviate the necessity of an adjournment motion.—A. P.

Precautions Continue At Benares

BENARES, March 24.

Three persons are reported to have been assaulted with lathis last evening in a village near Sarnath, in Benares District. The condition of none of them is reported to be serious. About thirty have been arrested on suspicion.

The situation in the City is quiet and the Curfew Order and police precautions are continuing.—A.P.

WOMEN TAKE TO SATYAGRAHA

Mansa Police Attempts To Remove Crops

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

A struggle between the police of Mansa State and women in connection with the removal of attached crops is reported.

It appears an armed police party consisting of thirty men proceeded to Itodra village for the removal of wheat from the field. As soon as the police party started loading wheat in a motor lorry, about 250 women gathered at the beat of a drum and removed a greater portion of the wheat. In the scuffle that ensued one woman was injured and she has been brought to Ahmedabad and admitted to a Hospital.

The police party then went to the next field and began to collect more wheat. However when the lorry with wheat came out of the field four girls lay on the ground in front of the lorry. The police removed them.—A. P.

Kidnapping Scare In Rawalpindi

RAWALPINDI, March 23.

Great sensation prevails in several mohallas of the city in connection with a number of kidnapping cases.

A girl of about six years was reported to have been saved from the clutches of an alleged kidnapper on Saidpur Road while another case involving a boy is received from Peshawar Mohalla.

The local police are busy tracing the alleged culprits.

According to information received in the Congress office ten cases of kidnapping occurred in the town during the last few days.—A. P.

BOMBAY SISAL HEMP INDUSTRY

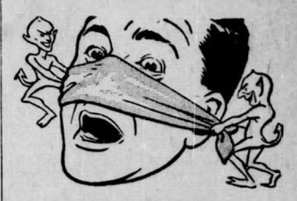
(Continued from Page 6.)

people will take up the several fibre industries in the country either on small or large scale, as the case may be, for the economic welfare of the people and the country.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. SIRCAR.

(Late Fibre Expert to the Punjab Govt.)

Deoghar, S.P. (Bihar).



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"A week ago I had a very bad cold, running nose, continual sneezing. The doctor recommended me to get a bottle of Karsote, which I did, and inhaled frequently during the day. When retiring to bed I added a little more Karsote to my handkerchief and put it on the pillow. I was amazed this morning. My head was clear, and I was able quite easily to get up the discharge which had made me feel so bad."—M.W.

You just put a few drops of Karsote on to a handkerchief and inhale the pleasant vapour. In a few minutes the head clears, nasal congestion is relieved. In next to no time your catarrh disappears altogether.

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Recapture Youth

Erase first those wrinkles and that unbecoming middle-aged sallowness—you want to exchange them for a fresh, flawless skin? That's easy. All you have to do is to get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist, smooth a little over face and neck nightly, and while you sleep, this oxygenated wax will absorb the worn faded tissues with its ageing blemishes, revealing in their place the youthful unblemished complexion now concealed beneath. Give your complexion a brief ten day treatment and then ask your mirror for its verdict. You will be delighted with results.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

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This old sailor had to give up the sea. Rheumatism had so crippled him that he could only make his way about on land with pain and difficulty. Here he tells how a friend introduced him to a remedy which made him perfectly fit for the hard seafaring life again within a week:—

"I have been a seaman and travelled all over the world in sailing ships. Some time ago I was taken bad with sciatica and rheumatism. I was treated for a month which did me no good. My leg was just like a ton weight. If I went out I had to rest two or three times before I got home. One day an old mate of mine asked me what was the matter, and he said 'get some Kruschen Salts.' So I got some and I am pleased to say I felt a great ease. After continuing for a week, I was a great deal better and on the Saturday I was back on my ship."—T.R.W.

The pains of rheumatism and sciatica are caused by too much uric acid accumulating in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts dull the sharp edges of uric acid crystals, then dissolve them away altogether. Other ingredients of these Salts assist Nature to wash out these dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

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3. Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj.

AHMEDABAD Paris Boot House, Gujrat Boot House, Parmar Shoe Co.

POONA CITY Abdul Kader Ebrahim Jee & Bros

POONA CAMP The Kale Shoe Co., SURAT Jamna Das Har Govind Das BARODA Surti Boot House. RAJKOT Harji Trickam & Sons. RAJKOT CITY H. P. Kagdi & Co PORBANDAR Mohd. Ismail. BHAVNAGAR Rathod Boot House. BULSAR Hari Lal & Bros. BHUJ The Cutch General Stores. NASIK ROAD H. Joshi Bros. NASIK Punjab Boot House HUBLI Bahadur Shoe Stores. HUBLI N. Dhanji Shaw. DHOLKA Badrudin Najamuddin & Co. DHORAJI Abid Novelty Stores. NADIAD National Shoe Stores.

Chief Flex Agents

THE BHALLA SHOE CO., Lahore Cawnpore Calcutta.

Satyagraha Will Continue Till Equitable Revenue System Is Established

Mansa Peasants' Firm Resolve To Get Grievances Redressed

"WE AFFIRM THAT SO LONG AS REPRESSIVE MEASURES CONTINUE TO BE ADOPTED AND TILL THE TIME THAT AN EQUITABLE REVENUE SYSTEM IS ESTABLISHED, WE WILL CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE WITH GRIM DETERMINATION."

This is the latest declaration of the Mansa peasants who have for some time now been offering the State Satyagraha.

The "Star", (English Daily of Ahmedabad), gives certain facts about the Mansa Farmers' Satyagraha. It says:—

1. Mansa is a State in Mahikantha Agency under the A.G.G. Rajkot.

2. Mansa Ruler received Civil and Criminal jurisdiction power only in about 1874.

3. The income of Mansa in 1893 was only about Rs. 23,000: in 1918 it was about Rs. 92,000; to-day it is Rs. 1,48,000.

4. In 1898 the land revenue was about Rs. 18,000: in 1938 it is Rs. 78,000.

5. Land Revenue in the neighbouring Baroda territory is maximum Rs. 3 per Bigha, while in Mansa it is Rs. 7-12-0 per Bigha.

6. The assessment period is usually 30 years. In Mansa it is ten years. Peasants assert and offer proof that the revenue has been increased during the last 40 years from 200 to 300 per cent. by clever but unjust classification of soil quality.

Regulations Broken

7. In 1921 the State issued a series of regulations regarding people's rights; each one has been consistently and continuously broken for which the peasants offer proof.

8. The State seizes, it is alleged, every occasion for legalised extortion from the impoverished peasantry, hence harnessed by the terrible load of revenue burden and deprived of their long-established rights and finding that all their petitions for redress fell on deaf ears, Mansa peasants resorted to non-violent no-tax campaign.

9. Peasants declare that they can prove that their forefathers founded and populated Mansa territory 1,100 years back, while the present rulers' dynasty can be traced only to 250 years.

Peasants Invite Journalists

The peasants have invited journalists to visit and verify the atrocities and conditions on Sunday next.

The Mansa Khedut Committee invites the journalists and newspaper representatives all over the country to come to Mansa on Sunday next to see for themselves the no-tax campaign undertaken by the peasants, as also the repression of the State. On that day a special bus shall start from the bus-stand near Bhadrakali Mata, Ahmedabad, at 7 a.m. Those papers desiring to send their representatives should inform the Mansa Khedut Committee, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, by telegram or post, before the 25th instant so as to enable them to make arrangements.

Farmers' Declaration

The following is the declaration (No. 3) by the Farmers of Mansa State:—

The Farmers' Committee of Mansa has very carefully studied the State Order No. 839 of 8-3-1938 issued over the signature of Sjt. Raolji Saheb with deep and full sense of responsibility. This Committee, on behalf of the entire farmer population of all the twelve villages, declares as under:

The honourable settlement of the system of revenue collection and assessment should fully protect the rights and interests of the peasants and be on such lines that they will further the prosperity of the peasant population.

And we affirm that so long as the repressive measures continue to be adopted in place of the measures that mean the goodwill and co-operation of the people and till the time there is no fair, just and equitable decision regarding the revenues the people of Mansa, every man and woman, will continue this struggle with grim determination, completely ignoring the offer and suggestion of an arbitration board made on behalf of the Farmers' Committee of Mansa, which are detrimental to the rights and interests of the peasants.

Raoji's Claims Denied

That the Raolji has no claim to interfere with the rights and privileges of permanently tilling the land enjoyed by the peasants as the lands of these villages belong to the peasants and have been in their hereditory possession since last so many generations.

The peasants further declare that these lands are theirs; the results of their labour and employment of their capital, and it is their incontrovertible right to take those crops. And according to that right they the peasants, take away those crops.

The State right of Mansa is limited to levying and collecting a just and equitable land revenue. It is the duty of Mansa State to have the co-operation of the people of the State in execution of that right. It has been proved necessary that the administration should have the consent of the ruled, in modern times, and the Secretary of State for India has declared in Parliament, that it is better that Indian Princes should have their administration on the lines laid down by Democracy. Thus, we, the subjects of Mansa State, put forward this demand before Sjt. Raolji Saheb.

We further declare that the demand for an Arbitration Board is quite fair and just and its acceptance will enhance the prestige of the State throughout India, and Sjt. Raolji's name will be immortalized.

RAMANAND ELECTED PRESIDENT

Indian Journalists' Association Welcomes Bakshi

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The 16th annual general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association was held on Sunday, March 20, at the Commercial Museum Lecture Hall when Sjt. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Association, took the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary, Mr. K. M. Banerjee, presented the annual report of the works of the Association for the year, 1937. The report revealed that there were eleven general meetings of the Association including eight table talks with men in prominent places when the members of the Association availed themselves of the opportunity to exchange views with such men and come in contact with publicmen not only of Bengal but of other provinces also.

The report also recorded the valuable work done by the Association in respect of a working journalist, member of the Association, whose services were dispensed with by the Editor of a prominent paper in Calcutta, and related how it induced the Editor to agree to the principle that in order to avoid misunderstanding in future any member of the editorial staff of a paper before being served with notice of discharge should be given full opportunity to meet the charges, complaints, suspicions in regard to him and the same will be considered by the employers in collaboration with the members of the staff.

AUDITED ACCOUNTS.

The Secretary also presented the audited accounts together with the auditor's report. 34 new members were enlisted and there was a receipt, including opening balance of Rs. 714-12-7 and expenditure of Rs. 623-13-0 which left a closing balance of Rs. 90-15-7. Besides, the amount earmarked for the Journalists' Benefit Fund amounted to Rs. 884-4-0. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The bye-laws for the Journalists' Benefit Fund prepared by the Trustees and approved by the Council of the Association were then adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

The following were office-bearers then elected for the next year:—

President—Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee; Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Profulla Kumar Sarkar (Ananda Bazar Patrika), Sachindra Prosad Bose (Byabosa-O-Banijya), Kishore Mohan Banerji (Industry), Maulana Mohamed Akram Khan (Mahomadi) Secretary—Mr. B. Sen-Gupta.

The news of release of Mr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi, a former Secretary of the Association who was kept in detention for six years, was mentioned and the President moved the following resolution:—

WELCOME TO BAKSHI

"That the Association records its sense of sincere pleasure at the release of Sj. Satya Ranjan Bakshi, ex-Editor of Forward' and ex-Secretary of the Indian Journalists' Association, and offers to him a most cordial welcome."

After the Presidential address the meeting terminated late at night.—United Press.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

Czechoslovakia, with a pro-Nazi orientation, stands out with jubilation or satisfaction over the absorption of Austria and would seem disposed to use the situation for extending its propaganda.

Warnings From France And Russia

French attention has been considerably awakened by the new turn in relation to Austria. Paris, as the semi-official "Temps" reports, has communicated to London Warsaw Belgrade and Bucharest, its intention in accordance with the alliance with Czechoslovakia to render "effective, unreserved and immediate" aid to Czechoslovakia in the event of any attack on her. There is a gloom in France, as the statement of the well-known French publicist, Pertinax, in "Echo de Paris" would seem to indicate, connected with a British policy as has come to be associated very much with the names of Chamberlain and Halifax along the fall of Eden. Following the French communication referred to above, Moscow has also indicated the intention to stand in line with France in accordance with the pact between Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Italy formally at any rate has announced new agreement with the New German move. Though there are comments about this being an enforced one greatly in the sense of Italy having at present no other alternative, there are also reflections about Rome being prepared or led to give closer concentration on the Mediterranean and Imperium with its special concern to Britain. Linked with the latter there is also a new attention to Spain.

Britain's Attitude

As far as Britain is concerned, though it is viewed that Germany in ways possibly has been encouraged by the attitude kept by Britain, the suddeness and fullness combined of the new German move and as estimates have a disappointment in calculations probably held about the "Rome-Berlin axis" coming to experience quick or sharp weakening, extend an uneasiness in London. There are naturally reflections of German halt partly under an internal pressure enhanced by the great armament drive and partly under the influence of attention to a policy that has in directions asserted and a weight attached to certain associations being led to concentrate on wider aims and this with a check to German calculations in regard to Eastern Europe, the Far Eastern situation remaining complicated, and a settlement with Italy not reached by London, all causing a situation of closer care to Britain. A continuation or extension of the tension in Europe in the circumstances might well be accompanied by the development of the tendency for it to cast a greater significance as touching units outside and distant. The State, outside Germany, most pleased with the German absorption of Austria, it would seem is Japan. On Hitler's return to Berlin after his visit to Vienna, the Japanese Legation in Berlin distinguished itself as the one beflagged one.

INOCULATION OF PILGRIMS TO PANDHARPUR

A deputation led by Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M.D., and consisting of Prof. Dandekar, Mr. Badve, Mr. Dhunda Maharaj, Mr. Ginvala (Solicitor) waited on the Honourable Minister of Health. Mr. D. T. Aradhye, M.L.A. (Pandharpur), and Dr. Gune, retired Medical Officer of Health, Pandharpur, were present. The points raised in their memorial and in their statement were discussed. It was agreed (1) that facilities be given to all intending pilgrims to be inoculated at the nearest dispensary or civil hospital (before starting) free of charge; (2) that facilities should be given to palkhi doctors for inoculation 'en route' (applications for doctors with other palkhies will be considered); (3) that those who do not avail themselves of these facilities be inoculated on entry; and (4) that greater facilities be provided and an adequate and qualified staff engaged for this purpose.

Personal estate of the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been proved to value at £21,500.

Our Madras Letter

GOVERNMENT TO SPEND MORE ON KHADDAR

Echo Of Prohibition In Mysore

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MADRAS, March 22.

It is a noteworthy decision of the Corporation of Madras last week to resolve in the wake of the Madras Government's decision to abolish the Civil Jail in Popham's Broadway to request the Government to hand over the premises of the Jail to the Corporation to be used by it for beggar homes and such other municipal purposes as it may decide upon.

INEFFICIENCY IN DEPARTMENT

"There are agelong traditions in the Corporation departments tending to inefficiency and confusion," observed the Commissioner in the City Council replying to the criticisms of members raised during the course of the general discussion on the budget. One such tradition is the chronic delay in responding to correspondence in some departments. Another is the failure to execute demands properly and in time and the consequent accumulation of arrears for years. A third, probably, is the tendency on the part of the staff to court the support of the Councillors for promoting their interests.

MORE TO BE SPENT ON KHADDAR

It is learnt that the expenditure incurred on clothing from July 14 to December 31, 1937 by different departments of the Government was about Rs. 1,03,870 of which only a sum of Rs. 36 was spent on Khaddar. During interpellations on this subject in the Madras Assembly the Education Minister, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, observed that he could not state the reason for such a low expenditure on khaddar. He assured the members that a large amount would be included in the next year's budget for purchase of Khaddar. To a suplementary question whether Khaddar uniforms were not suitable he replied that he was not a sartorial expert.

ECHO OF PROHIBITION

The Government of Mysore have passed an order to close all arrack, ganja and opium shops in the taluks of Closepet and Chennapatna in the Bangalore district with effect from July 1, 1938. It is significant that in the selection of these two taluks for experiments with partial prohibition that they are adjacent to Salem district where prohibition has been introduced by the Madras Government.

OOTACAMUND WORRIED

The Ootacamund Municipal Council is gravely concerned over the decision of the Madras Government to discontinue the summer visit to the Nilgiri Hills which for decades has been the summer capital of the Presidency, and the importance of which would decidedly diminish as a result of the Government decision. In a memorandum submitted to the Government the Council expresses that the ground on which the decision has been taken is not one which can reasonably be urged for abandoning the practice of the previous Governments.

Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Collector in Godavari District, apologised in the Court last week and withdrew certain remarks made by him in the course of the trial of a summary suit in his Court. He said "silly, shut up" —The matter was taken up to the Collector and a week later he withdrew his remarks and openly apologised.

AMENITIES FOR SEAMEN

Report Of Indian Sailors' Home Society

The Indian Sailors' Home has completed another satisfactory year affording free accommodation to 3,039 seamen as against 2,739 in 1936. The average daily attendance for the year was 354.7.

During the year under report the Honorary Medical Officer paid 50 visits to the Home and treated in all 380 cases.

Two cinema shows were arranged during the year. About 50 seamen attended on both occasions. One, a film of general interest was shown by the Nagpada Neighbourhood House and the other, a film on venereal diseases was shown by the Bombay Sanitary Association.

Dr. F. D. Bana gave a lecture in Hindi to the inmates on "Human Body, Its Care and How to Protect It Against Venereal Diseases."

A wireless set was in regular service throughout the year and was much appreciated.

The Home is provided with a reading room and night class.

There are facilities for games in the Home for seamen.

The Society receives grants from the Government of India and the Bombay Port Trust and also there are Patrons and Donors.

In short the Home is doing a great service to seamen by giving them opportunities to enjoy life.

CHANK INDUSTRY OF ANCIENT MASKI

Archaeological Excavations In Nizam's Territory

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), (By Mail.)

The Archaeological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government has recently undertaken the work of excavating and bringing to light ancient centres of civilization. Maski, situated 72 miles southwest of Raichur on the right bank of the river of the same name is one of the places where such excavations have been made with fruitful results.

CHANK INDUSTRY

The finds show that chank was largely used for various kinds of ornaments such as rings, bangles, necklaces and ear-rings and indicates that the chank industry must have been one of the principal industries of ancient Maski. Among the terra-cotta articles there are human and animal figurines circular discs grooved along their edges, wheels of toy-carts and beads. The human figurines belong to different periods. One representing a woman with a long trunk and short legs is very primitive and bears a striking resemblance to similar figurines found in the Mediterranean countries—particularly in Malta.

POLISHED VESSELS

Black and red polished vessels have been found near human bones among which two skulls were included. These skulls have been sent for examination to the Zoological Section of the Indian Museum and a report as to their character and age is awaited.

These discoveries have led the experts to believe that Maski was an important place in pre-historic as well as proto-historic times. These finds have been arranged in the Hyderabad Museum for exhibition.

Orders for nearly £9 million of rolling stock for London passenger transport board were placed in connection with the developments on modern Edgware and Bakerloo Tube Railways. New rolling stock comprises capacity of 2,20,009 passengers. If made up into single train new cars would occupy sixteen miles of track.

Greet Each Day WITH A SMILE!

Take Beecham's Pills at night and greet each morning with a smile of happiness and youthful eagerness! Beecham's Pills will keep your system pure—remove the poisons of Constipation, preserve the Youthful Freshness of your complexion and ensure for you a Happy Healthy, Vivacious personality!

Beecham's PILLS

Purely Vegetable

Headaches Lassitude & Debility

can only be cured by removing the cause...

You cannot feel fit—strong—virile if your intestines are being poisoned by the acids of constipation. Cleanse your system with Wampoles Magnolax, the safe and pleasant-tasting Laxative! It contains no drug, and produces no discomfort or griping pains. Soon the natural bowel action will be restored and you will regain your full Health and Strength. Wampoles Magnolax also gives scientific relief for piles. Ask for it by name at stores, chemists and bazaars.

Banish Constipation with

WAMPOLES MAGNOLAX

LOOK FOR THIS MARK ON CAP OF EVERY BOTTLE

WAMPOLE QUALITY CONFIDENCE SPECIALITY

Sole Selling Agents for the British Empire in Asia: MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA) Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon and Madras

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Restricted Movements In Franc

UNEVENTFUL TRADING IN FRANC

BOMBAY, March 24

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton early displayed some activity due to oversold condition of market which induced scattered buying but thereafter prices reacted on general gloomy conditions in textile industry.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Movements in sterling dollar were restricted. Franc showed no appreciable changes.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Market appeared to be ignoring overseas cables. Undertone firm.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Prices advanced on better demand both domestic and foreign.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 24

Previous closing	8.51
To-day's opening	8.65
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	8.01
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 24

Previous closing	4.79
To-day's opening	4.84
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	4.82
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 163-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 24

New York cotton early displayed some activity due to oversold condition of market which induced scattered buying but thereafter prices reacted on general gloomy conditions in textile industry together with lack of fresh incentive.

Trading in May commenced at 8.65 i.e. four points higher than last closing prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign buying but then market showed reactionary tendency on selling pressure and liquidation with price easing to 8.60.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 24

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.54/8.53) 8.66/8.65
July (8.60/8.58) 8.73/8.73
October (8.62/8.61) 8.77/8.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 24

January (4.80) 4.80
March (4.83) 4.83
January (6.81) 6.75
March (6.75) 6.69

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 24

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 164/14. Prices showed upward tendency on scattered speculative purchases while offerings were small with result that prices steadily improved but later prices reacted on scattered selling which was somewhat further accentuated later on however eventually market partially rallied closed quiet at Rs. 164/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 24

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop (18 3/8 paid value) 18 5/16 sellers
Dundee March (£21) £20 3/4
Lightning March (£20) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16 value) 6 3/8 value
Forward July September (6 3/8 paid buyers) 6 7/16 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castor seed Bombay March April (£12 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April £10 3/16 sellers) £10 3/16 sellers

METALS

London, March 24

LONDON METALS

Tin (£184 1/2 buyers £184 5/8 sellers. Easy) £183 1/2 buyers £184 sellers. Easier
Lead (£16 1/16 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Easy) £16 1/16 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Easy
Electric Copper (£43 to £44) £43 to £44
Spot (£12) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 24

Previous closing	4.96 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 24

Previous closing	4.96.37
To-day's opening	4.96.06
To-day's closing	4.96.12

FRANC RATE

London, March 24

Previous closing	162.56
To-day's opening	162.62
To-day's closing	162.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling at 4.96.06 and then slightly improved to 4.96.12 on scattered support movements thereafter being very restricted.

Franc opened at 162.12 and then slightly appreciated to 162.06 otherwise there was nothing eventful to report.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 1/8) 1-5 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.320) 12.240
New York on Bombay (37.54) 37.53
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.35) 94.30
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/8) 1-2 sellers
London on Kobe (1-1 15/16) 1-1 15/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 24

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Speculators bought. Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 24

Spot	(20 5/16d.)	20 3/8d.
Forward	(20d.)	20 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 24

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-1 1/2) £7-0-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 24

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations:—			
Silver ready	51	6	6
Silver Chaitra	51	7	6
Silver Vaishakh	51	8	6
Gold ready	34	12	3
Gold Chaitra	34	11	0
Gold Vaishakh	34	10	3
Sovereign	22	12	0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 24

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May at 80 1/4 and July 79 1/2. The market displayed better feeling following further sales of Australian cargoes to United Kingdom with operators ignoring lower overseas cables but trading latterly turned quiet and featureless.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 24

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.86 3/4. Prices advanced on better demand both domestic and foreign influenced by higher overseas cables.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 24

	Rs	a	p
10 p.m. quotations—			
Wheat May	4	6	0
Wheat September	4	6	6
Linseed May	7	7	0
Linseed September	7	9	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 24

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at March 79 7/8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 24

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 5 p.m. at Rs. 97-9-0. Fluctuations were confined to a narrow range.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 24

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 90 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 24

£-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£91 1/4) £90 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 3/4) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108) £108
5 per cen Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 3/4) £100 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106) £105 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £113
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/4) £101 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 3/8) £109 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 24

London Stock Exchange displayed steadier tendency. Giltedged securities continued to be in demand with fairly good business passing. Three and half quoted at 90 1/2 unchanged from last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-3) 13-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (53) 53-9
Hydro Electric (3 7/8) 3 7/8
Elec Music Industry (13-3) 12-10 1/2
Pinchin Johnson (2-9) 29-3
Imperia Chemical (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-4 1/2) 61-6
Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£29) £28 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (27-10 1/2) 27-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Ford Motors (21-0) 21-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£60) £60
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£96-3) £95-0
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135) 135
P and O S N Company Deferred (20-6) 20-6
Distillers (93-1 1/2) 92-6
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (4-0) 4-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-3) 36-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-6) 39-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-1 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (47 3/4) 47 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (45) 45
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-3
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (27-0) 27-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-0) 22-6
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£14 7/8) £14 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 53-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crow.. Mines (£15 3/8) £15 1/8
Associated Portlands (73-9) 72-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10) £9 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (73-9) 71-10 1/2
Burma Oil (106-3) 103-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
Shell Transport (85) 85
Royal Dutch (£36 3/4) £36 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 24

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 49) dol 48 7/8
General Motors (dol 31 5/8) dol 31 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/4) dol 29 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 99 1/4

After a heated debate lasting over three hours the Municipal Committee decided to ask the Punjab Government to supply a panel of four officers out of whom the Municipality will select its secretary.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Giltedged Rally And Close With Gain: Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 24

The Stock Exchange was very quiet pending the Premier's speech but the undertone was cheerful. The Giltedged securities after some indecision rallied closing with net gains, thus creating steadiness in other markets. Czecho. slovaks recovered sharply and Paris bought favourite Kaffirs and Diamonds.

Commodities were featureless.

On foreign exchanges the franc was firmer on the renewed hope of formation of a National Government in the near future.

Wall Street was irregular.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Quiet But Steady: Limited Business Put Through

CALCUTTA, March 24

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only a limited business was put through.

Coals: An easier feeling still ruled over this section and trading was very much restricted. Teas were dull and neglected. In miscellaneous apart from the usual dealings chief leader Indian Irons ruled at a slightly improved rate. There was practically nothing fresh to report in this section to-day. Government securities kept steady at their last levels. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent G P 97/10; 4 per cent loan 1943 108/1; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 117/14

Banks: Imperial Bank conty 383 small lot; Reserve Bank 117; Bankura Damoodar Rly 89.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 3/15; Elgin Mills ordy 122/8.

Coals: Bengal 315; Burrakur 14; Dhemo Main 10/15; East Indian 23/8; Equitable 35/13; Jainty Central 1/6; Lakurka 11/4 small lot; New Banseepur 15/2; New Beerbhoom 18/4; Sendra 10/12.

Jutes: Bally 16" small lots; Barnagore 123/8 small lot; Budge Budge 238/8; Champdany 141; Craig annas 11; Empire 21/8 small lot; Howrah 46/4; Kamarhatty 454; Northbrook pref 121 small lot; Orient 141; Presidency 3/7; Union 315

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/12; Consolidated Tin 5/6; Indian Copper 2/6; Rhodesia Copper 1/14; Dalmia Cement ordy 9/4 small lot; U P Electric 168/8 ex div; Braithwaite and Co. 6/8; Indian Iron 28/15; Indian Malleable Casting defd 1/14; Marshalls 1/5; Saran Engineering 6/7; Steel Corpn ordy 6 small lot; do pref 78/8; British India Corpn ordy 3/11 c div; Bararee Coke 15; Birds Investment pref 97; Dunlop Rubber ordy 13/10; do second pref 101; Indian Cables 11/12; Indian Wood Products 21; New India Investment 25 dic; Publicity Society 6/10; Rohtas Industries ordy 21/-; do pref 126; Spences Hotel 6; British Burma Petrol 3/9; Titaghur Paper B ordy 16; Humayun Proper defd 1/4; Buland 10/10; Champaran 12/8; Murree Brewery 12/8; small odd lot; Baradighi Tea 40/4.

Debentures: 6 1/2 per cent 1937/47 Gaya Cotton and Jute 101; 5 1/2 per cent 1926/56 Rumnugger Cane and Sugar 101/12; 5 1/4 per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100.—A. P.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 24

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	284	46,033	196,041
Central India	154	35,921	296,701
Barsi and Nagar	1,190	122,993	147,699
Hyderabad Gaorani	3	35,774	78,406
Berar	1,315	262,042	497,545
Central Provinces	203	58,157	101,769
Total Oomras	3,149	560,920	1,318,161
Dholera	201	46,482	48,928
N W Provinces		2,510	7,000
Rajputana	170	11,524	63,191
Sind-Punjab	1,824	443,237	271,184
Broach	3,474	57,148	182,326
Coompta and Dharwar	285	10,901	12,755
Westerns Northerns	135	8,565	17,438
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	1,407	3,468
American	2	149,076	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan		247,182	199,124
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	29
Total	9,242	1,540,134	2,128,288

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th March

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,064	157,374	260,280
Japan and China	4,690	373,943	887,771
Coast Ports	347	39,081	13,542
Up-country by Rail		236,063	168,010
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		10,174	37,723
Total	6,101	816,635	1,367,326

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool May 135 July 142 October 150 December 153 January 155 at cross rate 4.95 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 163/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.82 Rs. 46 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 166/4 Liverpool July 4.89 Rs. 46 3/4 at at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 163/8 New York May 8.61 Rs 28 1/2 at cross rate 4.96 1/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 166/4 New York July 8.68 Rs. 28 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/8

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 23

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	21
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	45
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	16
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	46
United Power and Light	2
United Gas Corp	3
American Tel and Tel	123 3/4
Western Union Telg	20
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	26
Erie Railway	2
New York Central Rly	12
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd	82
Harvard Brewing	1
Libbey Owns Ford Glass	28
Bethelehem Steel	50 1/4
Crucible Steel	26
Ludlum Steel	15
National Steel	50
Republic Steel	15
United S Stee	48
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	6
United S Smelting	58
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	47
Chrysler Motors	46
General Motors	31 1/4
General Electric	34
Radio Corporation	5 3/4
Barnsdall Oil	13
Consolidated Oil	8
Socony Oil	12 3/4
St Oil of N J Oil	45
National Distillers	20
Amr Tob B	63 3/4
Chase Bank	28 1/2
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	390
Gen Rly Signal	16
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	80

Market uncertain with downward tendency. U S Smelting declared dol 1 dividend. Turnover 1 1/2 million shares.

DECLINE IN RUBBER.

BOMBAY, March 24

Yesterday London Rubber prices declined sharply as a result of the continued depressing advices from America. There was considerable stopless selling which accentuated the decline with April-June quoted at 6 5/16d. The next meeting of the International Committee will be held on the 29th inst. when a further cut in the export quotas is being talked of in some quarters.

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 23

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£13-15-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£14-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton March April sellers	£12-2-5
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12-0-0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 23

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality ... 6 1/8

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 23rd March 1938, tenders to the amount of £41,550,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 5 per cent.

£2,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 30th March, 1938, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Reserve Bank Rate

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, March 24

Broach A/M 1938 opening 164 1/8 highest 164 1/8 lowest 163 1/2 closing 163 1/2

Broach J/A opening 167 1/4 highest 167 1/4 lowest 166 1/4 closing 166 1/4

Oomra March opening 144 5/8 highest 144 3/4 lowest 144 5/8 closing 144 5/8

Oomra May opening 146 1/4 highest 146 3/4 lowest 146 1/4 closing 146 5/8

Oomra July opening 149 highest 149 1/4 lowest 148 7/8 closing 148 7/8

Bengal March opening 126 highest 126 1/2 lowest 125 7/8 closing 125 7/8

Bengal May opening 127 highest 127 lowest 126 closing 126 1/8

Bengal July opening 128 1/2 highest 128 1/2 lowest 127 1/8 closing 127 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 3

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-4-38) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 13 3/4

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 24

May	53.00
June	53.20

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 24

March	229.50
June	216.50
July	217.10—10
September	220.30+10

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 23

SAKELS—	
May	13.40—8
July	13.62—5
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.43—8
June	10.34—9
GIZA—	
May	12.61—14
July	12.69—8

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 20th/22nd March	16,962
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	1,530,892
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,109,066
Decrease	578,174

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 24

T Morrison ss Akbar of 2479 reg tons, Captain H Morini arrived from Jeddah via Aden, Makalla and Karachi with pilgrims and general cargo

L Edwards ss Tungsha of 3391 reg tons Captain H Bjonness arrived from Gothenburg via Oslo, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Lisbon, Suez and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

J Finlay ss Clan Matheson of 3453 reg tons, Captain R Douglas sailed for Verawal with same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaganga of 3080 reg tons, Captain W Dry sailed for Karachi via Verawal, Bhavnagar, Porebunder and Bedi Bunder with same bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Nagato Maru of 4325 reg tons, Captain S Kazima sailed for Karachi via Bedi Bunder with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 24-3-38.

S S Vasna (M M) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Bankura (M M) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Maloja (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London

S S Tungsha (L E) for Madras, Oslo (Norway).

S S Chyebassa (M M) for Calcutta

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 24

4 Tungsha 3391 Colombo 25-3 L Edwards.
5 Clan Matheson 3453 Verawal 24-3 J Finlay
11 California 9930 Liverpool 31-3 Anchor Line
12 Nagato Maru 4325 Karachi 24-3 N Y Kaisha
13 British Architect 4394 Abadan 25-3 Anglo I. Oil
14 Mauly 3418 Genoa 25-3 L Triestino
17 Takliwa 3742 Durban 30-3 M M

Victoria Dock

4 Varela 1926 Busra 25-3 M M
5 Jalabala 2211 Karachi 25-3 Scindia S N
8 Bahadur 3397 Calcutta 25-3 T Morrison
12/13 Haideri 912 Karachi 24-3 S Hassum.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalakrishna 3075 Rangoon 25-3 Scindia S N
F Akbar 2479 Calcutta 25-3 T Morrison
N/O Jalarathna 2326 N F, 26-3 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Soudan 25-3-38 M M
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 25-3-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 27-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 28-3-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Birkenfels 26-3-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Canton 5-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 24-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 31-3-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 28-3-38 L Triestino
Mauly 24-3-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryuyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 8-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Venice Maru 25-3-38 Volkart Bros
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagat Maru 22-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 26-3-38 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 24-3-38 M M
Vasna 26-3-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M

FROM AKYAB

Surada 28-3-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 29-3-38 M M
Bankura 25-3-38 M M
Gambhira 3-4-38 M M
Gambada 5-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Takada 20-3-38 M M
Gharinda 26-3-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalavera 26-3-38 Scindia S N
Hatipara 23-3-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 24-3-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 2-4-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O
Somali NF P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 1-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Khios 27-3-38 F F Campbell
Venice Maru 27-3-38 Volkart Bros
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels 20-3-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 21-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 29-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Soudan 28-3-38 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Baroda 23-3-38 M M
Varela 25-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Islami 29-3-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 26-3-38 M M

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Akagisan Maru 23-3-38
S S Garmula (boats) 23-3-38
S S Haideri 23-3-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 23-3-38

EXPORTS

S S Mauly for Genoa: 224 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles: 124 bags mustard seed H Padamshi; 1051 bags gr nut in shell H Padamshi.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe: 2100 bs raw cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 1635 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 500 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 500 bales raw cotton Arjan Khimji; 100 bs raw cotton Langley; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha: 250 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 310 bales raw cotton Japan Cta Trading: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Fusan: 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Dairen: 600 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sudan for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 150 bales raw cotton Damji Jethabhai

For Hongkong: 20 bales ctn grey twist H M S Shoosty; 25 bales ctn grey twist M M T Afshar; 197 bales ctn grey yarn David Sassoon; 359 bales ctn grey yarn E S Abdulkyum; 150 bags gum H Ramji; 19 bags roots S Kalidas; 125 bags teelseeds E S Abdulkyum; 40 bags roots E S Abdulkyum; 500 bags kath E D Sassoon; 225 bags sesame seeds H Manilal.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe: 50 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 403 bs raw cotton A Podar

For Osaka: 11 tons old steel scrap G Gabriel.

S S Maloja for London: 46 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents); 60 cases bristles D Abraham; 10 cases bristles Imperial Bank of India; 92 bales lamb skins raw Imperial Bank of India

S S California for Liverpool: 24 bales raw wool D Abraham

For Glasgow: 202 bags gr nut oil cake Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg; 50 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 2370 bags linseed The Cotton Agents; 1500 bags lentils The Cotton Agents.

S S City of Khios for New York: 210 bags gum D Mawji.

For Halifax: 1154 pkts gr nut kernals M Bhuta

For Montreal: 1900 bags gr nut kernals East Asiatic.

IMPORTS

S S Gandara Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 21968 bags rice; 243 pcs teak squares; 1466 pcs teak scantlings; 173 pcs teak margine; 1345 pcs teak planks; 51 pcs teak boards; 289 bundles teak reapers; 441 bars pig lead

From Cochin: 190 cases cashew kernals; 100 kollies hooks shells.

From Ponani: 286 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 268 bags sandle wood

From Tellicherry: 200 bags black pepper; 326 bags sandlewood; 200 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore: 200 bags black pepper

S S Br Statesman Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co from Abadan: 5366 tons furnace oil

S S Br Sovereign Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co from Abadan: 5488 tons diesel oil.

S S Br Glory Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co from Miri: 657553 tons diesel oil.

S S California Agents Anchor Line from Glasgow: 192 bales cottons; 88 cases sewing ctn thread on reels; 358 cases whisky; 1242 cases beer; 280 cases ale; 54 brls coal pitch; 40 cases carbonate of animonia; 50 cases sau eware; 2408 plates shelter; 71 bags bolts and nuts; 79 cases c i valves; 628 cases sewing machines and parts; 200 pcs stl bars; 77 lse stl axles; 58 cases m s plates; 52 lse stl tubes; 60 drum sboiler fluid; 89 bales flax canvas; 31 cases m s sheets.

S S Hilda Agents L Triestino from Genoa: 37 cases machy; 40 cases umbrella ribs; 135 cases vermouth; 120 cases rayon yarns; 84 cases bolts and nuts.

From Catania: 300 bags sulphur

From Naples: 249 cases art silk yarn.

From Marseilles: 120 cts flooring tiles. 75 cases castor oil.

From Leghorn: 11726 pcs marble slabs, 200 bags litopone; 400 cts tiles; 55 cases stone slabs; 40 brls earth colour.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 24

Wheat	4,618 cwts.
Linseed	16,474 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,809 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,215 cwts.
Groundnuts	17,451 cwts.
Castorseed	253 cwts.
Rice	40,694 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,232 cwts.
Cottonseed	8,437 cwts.
Gram	2,584 cwts.
Joowar	3,697 cwts.
Barley	393 cwts.
Bajree	4,499 cwts.
Indian sugar	14,637 cwts.

LINSEED OIL

London, March 23

Linseed oil London per cwt naked April paid sellers 26/1
Linseed oil London per cwt naked March April sellers 25/3

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 23

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels April May sellers 47/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels April May sellers 38/1 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers 32/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 23

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 6 9/0

American Industrial Outlook Uncertain

Cotton Market Looks For Rally; Buyers' Confidence Impaired

DULLNESS OF SPOT COTTON AND TEXTILES

Roosevelt Attacks "Special Privilege"

BOMBAY, March 24.

There was some talk of the possibility of a sharp technical rally on the New York Cotton Exchange on Wednesday but buyers with confidence impaired, were disposed to go slow awaiting developments, while the weakness of the Stock Market tended to emphasise the uncertainty over U. S. industrial conditions.

President Roosevelt's address attacking "Special Privilege" and contending that a selfish few were holding back the nation surprised Wall-Street, although the market turned quiet after the speech.

The New York cotton market opened fairly steady but declined on renewed general liquidation and stoploss selling for both foreign and domestic account with support scattered and indifferent. Dullness of spot cotton and textiles was depressing. Finally covering and New Orleans buying due to the rallying tendency of the Stock market appeared.

At the opening May was quoted 6 points down at 8.54 and declined to 8.48 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced and closed at a rise of 1 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.67c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of one to three points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.83c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May 4.84. The market was quiet. Incentive was lacking. There was scattered tired long liquidation which met scale down buying. Later on there was straddle selling against New York and scattered stale bull liquidation and hedging of outside growths. The market closed at a decline of 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 7 points down at 4.95d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This section was also quiet. Giza futures declined 10 to 7 points and Uppers futures closed 11 to 7 points lower. The Alexandria market was also quiet and Sakels futures declined 5 to 10 points and Ashmouni contracts lost 5 to 9 points.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report state:—

An ultimatum, delivered by Poland to Lithuania. And, within 48 hours, accepted. That, thankfully, was that.

Last week we commented on the change in the technique of conquests. But how near to the methods of 1914 was that ultimatum! New York went breathless to the extent of a dollar and a half a bale. And gratefully recovered a dollar on Lithuania's acceptance.

But these sudden threats of catastrophic convulsions are a nasty blow to confidence. Most people had ceased to remember that Lithuania existed—much less that for twenty years Poland and Lithuania had suffered seriously from incompatibility of temperament.

It is all a reminder of the fact that, more than ever, the world is a collection of nations all of which are armed and most of which are quarrelsome. Protestations that peace is the desire mean little when on all sides there is so much evidence of aggression.

Nevertheless, Europe, having got two nasty "inconsistencies" out of its system within a week should be able to view the future with a clearer eye.

Of cotton news there has been a little. Final ginnings totalled 18,242,000 running bales, equivalent 18,934,000 Bureau (500 lbs.) bales. What a crop! What a yield per acre! And what a hope of getting under the five-year average of 206 lbs. for 1938-9 on average weather.

FARM BILL.

But they have been getting at that Farm Bill again. The Smith amendment was, in effect, nullified by the Comptroller General's decision against prompt payment of 2 cents by the Government for the title of loan stocks. The Senate Agricultural Committee has, therefore, approved of an amendment designed to freeze approximately 5 million bales of loan cotton, the idea being that the C. C. C. shall accept the title to any cotton pledged for the 1937 loan if tendered to them and by way of compensation pay the producer a bonus of 25 points in addition to any benefit payments to which the producer is already entitled.

And where is the money coming from:- Maybe a processing tax? That is bearish for consumption at a time when there is already a vast surplus of supply. No matter how they flog the Farm Bill, short of destroying the loan stocks, present palliatives must inevitably store up trouble for the future.

Looking ahead, we see little that is encouraging. The market has gone stale. The Farm Bill is old news and has already had a full effect on prices. Something fresh is required.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The best that we can say is that an unbiased view of prospects must take into account the better political outlook and the fact that a spot price under 8.32 cents on the 1st August compels a loan at that level for the 1938 crop. Whether loans are ultimately good or bad is beside the point. Our opinion is that they are definitely bad. But they dry up selling. And when there is no selling markets don't decline. Not until tired bull liquidation increases the supply of contracts.

It looks to us as if a probable swing for old crops in New York is between 8.50 (a low point touched twice within the last few days) and 9 cents. With the prospect of only small fluctuations ahead there would appear to be about as much to be said for purchases around 8½ cents as for sales at 9 cents. We do, however, have a preference for sales of new crop on all advances.

LARGE TURNOVER.

In Bombay the turnover in the futures market has been large, the American decline necessitating considerable option unloading which, however, was well taken by extensive short covering and buying on straddle accounts. Around 165 there has been substantial resistance and for the time being it looks as if such resistance will continue unless the East Indian—American spread narrows to a point which dries up straddle reversing. We doubt whether the Broach contract can stand up on its own merits without the help of buying on straddle accounts.

Meanwhile, as we say, resistance around 165 has so far been quite substantial. Furthermore we do not look for the issuance of many dockets at least during the early part of April. It is not improbable that the April-May contract might narrow slightly relative to July-August at the beginning of April but for the remainder of its currency it will become increasingly vulnerable. We see little incentive to take up deliveries on docket and it is somewhat significant that the account carrying the biggest long interest in the contract is one not usually associated with cotton.

Arrivals in the Broach district are progressing fairly well, daily arrivals now being around 7,500 bales and the total around 150,000 bales. Farm styles are, however, moving only slowly.

Although it is occasionally possible to book business for export, inquiry from foreign markets is still extremely poor.

SPOT DEMAND.

In the spot market it is becoming increasingly evident that domestic mill demand is likely to remain small for some time. Cloth market reports both from Ahmedabad and Bombay are discouraging. deliveries of unsold goods being slow and the prospect of fresh business slight. There is a very definite possibility of further mill curtailment in the near future.

In the local market we prefer sales on all advances.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (3 p.m.)	8.62+02
New York May lowest (11-17 a.m.)	8.48—12
Liverpool May highest	4.84—03
Liverpool May lowest	4.79—08

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New New York friends:—

Cotton decline uncovered; increased trade support. Market hedge sold out appearance; any encouraging development likely be fully reflected.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Less selling; short covering; found offerings light.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market may drift lower under present international situation but taking more distant views have favourable opinion.

New York: Market oversold. Could advance sharply.

Believe bearish feature discounted. Purchases at present levels should prove profitable.

Scattered liquidation and speculative selling on weakness of securities. Technical condition improved. Any increased demand finds contracts scarce.

Market acting well. Farmers holding back their cotton at present prices. Long interest decreasing. General feeling here is bearish but few selling orders above the market.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Cotton: Feeling generally bearish though little change in outlook likely near future believe dangerous follow decline would rather buy on recessions.

Wheat: Likely lower with occasional sharp reactions.

Rubber. Less possibility cut quota America continues sell.

Metals: Good buying laterly advise purchases any recessions.

Market may drift lower under present international situation but taking more distant views have favourable opinion.

New York: Cotton decline uncovered increased trade support market has sold out appearance any encouraging developments likely be fully reflected.

Fears of further mill curtailment lack of confidence market may work lower but decline would probably be temporary we think market is now a purchase on each decline.

Wheat: Australian offers higher enquiry from Portugal reported covering by shorts advise caution.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 24.

Following a small rise of one point, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 164/4 for Broach A/M delivery and in the absence of any selling prices improved to Rs. 169/8 on scattered buying. The tone of the market was steady but business was restricted.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 5 points and later on was quoted 4 points up. The local market was quiet with Broach quoted at Rs. 163/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	164	0	0
Broach J/A	167	0	0
Oomra March	145	8	0
Oomra May	146	8	0
Oomra July	148	8	0
Bengal March	128	0	0
Bengal May	125	12	0
Bengal July	127	2	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 24

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		134	131	128	126
Punjab		134	131	128	125
Rajputana		134	131	128	125
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	
C P No. 1	165	162	159	156	
C P No. 2	158	155	152	149	
Broach No. 2		169	167	165	163

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 24

Bengal Superfine	134/36
Bengal Fine	130/32
Bengal F G	127/28
C P 1	152/56
C P 2	149/50
Arvi	151/52
Amraoti	142/46
Ellichpur	149/50
Berar	146/48
Khandesh	136/40
Jalna Sailu	138/42
Burwah Sanavad	148/49
Khandwa	149/50
Harda Khirkiya	149/50
Mathia	124/29
Malkapur	142/44
Broach	166/68
Punjab 4 F	179/82
Punjab 289 F	214/19
Sindh 4 F	174/79
Sindh N T	199/204
Kampala	281/82
Jinja	267
Jagadia Ankleshwar	210/11

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 23-3-38	7243000	6108000
Receipts yesterday 23-3-38	4000	10000
Exports to date 23-3-38	4791000	4499000
Stock at Ports 18-3-38	3083000	1901000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-3-38	2458000	1682000
Stock at Liverpool 18-3-38	1214000	943000
Visible Supply 18-3-38	7348000	5266000
Quantity in sight 18-3-38	12379000	11500000
Quantity out of sight 18-3-38	7912000	9486000

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 23

May	8.61+01
July	8.68+04
October	8.72+06
December	8.73+05
January	8.75+06
March	8.76+03
Middling Spot	8.67+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 23

May	8.74+01
July	8.80+03
October	8.82+02
Middling Spot	8.83

NEW YORK

New York, March 23

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
May	8.54/8.54
July	8.59/8.59
October	8.62/8.62
NOON CALL—	
May	8.53
July	8.58
October	8.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 23

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4.000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	7,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 23

March	4.76—08
April	4.76—08
May	4.79—08
June	4.82—08
July	4.86—08
August	4.88—08
September	4.90—08
October	4.92—08
November	4.93—08
December	4.94—08
January	4.96—08
February	4.97—08
March	4.98—08
Middling Spot	4.95—07
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.84
October	4.97

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 23

GIZA—	
Spot	7.31—04
March	6.75—10
May	6.69—10
July	6.77—09
October	6.84—07
November	6.84—07
January	6.85—07
UPPER—	
Spot	6.03—04
March	5.80—11
May	5.83—11
July	5.89—09
October	5.94—07
November	5.94—07
January	6.00—06

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 24

Yesterday London gold prices declined half a penny to £7-0-1 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 31 points down at 162.56. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 1/8. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 20 5/16d. for Spot and forward quotation was 1/16d. lower at 20d. Little speculative selling and there was poor support. Business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Montreal silver futures closed 10 to 5 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/16. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. There was scattered buying and the undertone was steady.

GOLD

Ready	34	12	6
Chaitra delivery	34	11	6
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	2	6
Vaishakh delivery	34	10	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	3	9

SILVER

Ready	51	6	0
Chaitra delivery	51	7	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	10	0
Vaishakh delivery	51	8	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER

London, March 23

Spot	20 5/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, March 23

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-1 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 23

March	45.20—10
May	45.10—05
July	45.10—

LONDON METALS

London, March 23

Copper	£39 / 6
Lead	£15 17 6
Spelter	£14 2 6
Lead	£184 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 24

London market quotations	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-0-0
Bombay market quotations	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

LINSEED & WHEAT

BOMBAY, March 24.

Yesterday Liverpool Wheat market was firm on a slight improvement in U.K. demand and less Australian pressure. Chicago failed to respond owing to weakness of Wall-Street and continued favourable crop prospect. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and quotation were as under.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed May	7	7	3
Linseed September	7	10	0
Wheat May	4	6	6
Wheat September	4	7	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 23

April	£10 1 3
May	£10 2 6

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 24

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	14	0
Highest	28	0	6
Lowest	27	12	3
Closing	27	13	3
Castorseed's May—			
Opening	32	1	6
Highest	32	4	6
Lowest	32	1	6
Closing	32	2	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	18	8	0
Highest	18	8	0
Lowest	18	4	6
Closing	18	5	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 23

March	79 1/8d.
May	80d.
July	79 5/8d.
October	78 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 23

May	dol 0.86 1/8
July	dol 0.83 1/4
September	dol 0.83 3/4

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 23

Sugar May	sh. 5 1 1/4d

New York Sugar

New York, March 23

July	2.14
September	2.15
January	2.13

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, March 24

Ready Javas	Rs. 15	3	0
Shipment April June	5	1	0
Shipment July Sept	5	1	6
Kesar	12	5	0
Saraya	11	11	0
Java Spot	F	7.00	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, March 23

Bank bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months ma.	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan	1/2 per cent

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 24

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/2
3 per cent 1951/64 102/2
3 per cent 1941 102/12
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108
4 per cent 1960/70 113/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 104
5 per cent 1939/43 107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 113
5 pe. cent 1955 122
5 per cent 1945/55 118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened easy at Rs. 97/10 and after declining to Rs. 97/9 and closed at Rs. 97/11. Tone: Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 24

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON

Bank's selling I T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 268
Bank's buying T T 265 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,215
Bank's buying T T 1,245

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 91 7/8

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.96.18 23rd instant
Japan London 1/2 24th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 24th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/16 24th instant
Java London 8.95 3/4 24th instant
London Paris 162.56 23rd instant
London Belgium 29.49 3/4 23rd instant
London Switzerland 21.63 3/4 23rd instant
London Berlin 12.38 1/4 23rd instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/4 23rd instant
London New York 4.96.37 23rd instant
London Amsterdam 8.97 1/4 23rd instant
London Italy 94.35 23rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady
Gold £7-0-2 22nd instant
Gold £7-0-1 1/2 23rd instant
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 22nd Instant
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 23rd instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 22nd instant
Silver London Forward 20 23rd Instant
Silver New York Ready 45 22nd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 23rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 22nd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 23rd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 23

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77
3 1/2 per cent	90 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	49

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, March 24

Yarn No 6 1/2s. April 111 June 110 August 109
Yarn No 10 1/2s. April 127 June 126 August 126
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 169 June 168 August 167

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 23

T T London on:—	
New York	4.96.37
Paris	162.56
Berlin	12.38 1/4
Madrid	80.00
Amsterdam	8.97 3/16
Brussels	29.49 3/4
Milan	94.35
Berne	21.63 3/4
Prague	142.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 23

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£77
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£90 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 5/8
Fundin loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113
Victory Bonds	£109 1/2
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£11 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	£90
National Bank of India	£39 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

PAY—IN APRIL 11 PAY—OUT APRIL 13

Stock Exchange Opens Steady And Later Declines

TATA STEELS AND BOMBAY BURMAS GIVE WAY

Tired Liquidation And Unsettled Tone

BOMBAY, March 24.

Despite a further decline of dollars 1 5/8 in U.S. Steel shares, the local market opened steady to-day and improved few points on scattered buying. This movement was anticipated with a view to influence outsiders but in the absence of any important support prices assumed sagging tendency and there was considerable tired long liquidation which continued till the close.

The special feature of day's trading was a drastic drop in Bombay Burma shares, following a sharp decline in London Rubber quotations.

The international industrial outlook is overshadowed by European political developments and at the moment there seems no confidence. The Wall Street market continues weak and U.S. Steel shares reached new low level.

But local market is still full of speculative enthusiasm and professional operators as usual manipulate the market and care little to adjust share values to the existing conditions. It appears that persistent covering by big operators after the last crisis, created a feeling of confidence and there appears some long interest in the market.

As pointed out before, the end of the month being near there is little disposition to increase speculative risks and open interest is being squared up. Thus the general tendency will be a sagging one but prices being at an attractive level, short sales will be risky but it appears that an attempt will be made to force liquidation.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1140 and advanced to Rs. 1,155. At this level there appeared a steady flow of selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,125. The market was steady at this level for some time but renewed selling again depressed prices to Rs. 1105. Ordinary shares also after touching Rs. 255 declined to Rs. 250. Bombay Burmas lost about Rs. 25 to Rs. 600.

It is believed that Nagpur Mill Shares will be given a dividend of Rs. 4 and Ahmedabad Advance Rs. 7.

The new Vaidya opens on and from Monday the 28th instant and the last day is Thursday the 31st instant.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 24.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	397	8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	906	4
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	258	2
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	255	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	176	4
100 Cooria (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
I. E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-6	-6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	171	4
1,000 Hindustan	1720	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	122	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	308	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	537	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	256	4
100 Ismanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	253	12
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	76	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	88	2
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	230	0
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	106	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	12
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,555	0
125-500 Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	385	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	144	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	14
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	120	12
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	8
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	39	0
200 Oriental	4350	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	144	6
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45 + 30)	1450	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs 2-6)	119	11
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10 Broach (As 5)	10	8
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8+3)	145	10
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8+25)	1365	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100 C. Province	99	0
100 Dh. Baramati	104	1
100 Gujarat	98	4
100 Mandra Bhon	101	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	728	12
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	3	12
2sh. Indian Copper (As 1-2)	2	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	52	12
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1107	8
75 TATA STEEL ORDY (Rs. 10)	248	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	345	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	161	4
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	855	
(Rs. 5)	245	0
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	596	4
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	210	10
8sh Br. B. Petrol	3-9	-3
50 BOM. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	93	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	145	0
50 I. Invest Trust	44	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	677	8
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	73	0
15 Scindia	20	6
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	287	8
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	73	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	553	12
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107	4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	XD 151	4
7½ Tata Power	1577	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205	0
7-1/2 Tata Steel 2nd	173	0
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	80	4
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 24

Bombay Dyeing (916/4) 917 920 906 910 902 907 906
Century (261/4) 263 256 257 258
Central India (263/2) 260 255 256 255
Kohinoor (316/4) 315 308
New Great (265) 265 258 256
Simplex (90/10) 91 88
Swadeshi (235) 233 230
Associated Cement (121) 121 121/12 120/8 121 120/12
Andhra (1447/8) 1440 1450
Tata Hydro (148/12) 146 145/10
Tata Power (1373/12) 1372 1362 1365
Tram Ord (120) 120 119/11
T Steel Defd (1130) 1135 1155 1132 1135 1122 1127 1102 1112 1102 1105
T Steel Ord (253/12) 255 256 253 250 250/8 248/8 247/8 248
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (173) 173 173/8 173
Bellapur (163/12) 163 162 161
B Steam (246/4) 247
B Burma (625) 618 605 606 597 596

FORTNIGHTLY STATEMENT OF CENTRAL BANK

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th March, 1938:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed 3,36,00,000		
Capital paid-up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		75,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc.		30,02,56,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		6,61,10,000
		39,06,66,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorized Securities	8,10,06,000
Loans on Government and other Authorized Securities	5,35,15,000
Bills Discounted	2,10,41,000
Lands and Buildings	1,23,70,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,21,23,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	17,06,11,000
	39,06,66,000

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Entering Its SILVER JUBILEE year.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1938

Appalling Wastage In Education

Prevailing Discontent Against Present System

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT

"THE INCREASING AMOUNT OF ATTENTION GIVEN TO EDUCATION BY PROVINCES, EDUCATIONAL BODIES AND INDIVIDUALS IS THE MOST PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW."

This is what the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India says in his latest Annual Report on Education in India in the year 1935-'36.

Appalling Wastage

The prevailing discontent against the present system of education is finding wide expression and all are agreed, the Educational Commissioner observes, that stagnation and wastage is appalling, that the administration of primary education by local bodies shows no improvement and is thoroughly inefficient, that compulsory primary education appears as remote as ever, that the annual increase in the percentage of literates is disconcertingly small, that the universities contain many students who are unfit to profit by higher academic studies, that unemployment amongst the educated classes is common and that provision for the education of girls is ludicrously inadequate.

Again and again, attention has been drawn to these facts in the Press, on the platform and in Provincial and other reports. What is now necessary is a determined effort to do something about it and not merely to talk.

The plea of lack of money can no longer excuse apathy for the money now available for primary education could support a wide expansion, were administration more austere and wastage eradicated. But there is no need to be pessimistic in view of the attention which these problems are now receiving and the advent of Provincial autonomy.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD.

The hope is expressed that in any educational reorganisation the Central Advisory Board of Education will prove invaluable both in advice and stimulus. In fact, the Board has already outlined a scheme of educational reorganisation with a view to lessening the drift of unsuitable students to universities and providing better employable material. What is now required is to implement the suggestion of the Board which has met with general acceptance.

INCREASE IN ENROLMENT.

Coming to statistics the number of institutions has decreased by 2,052 from 2,56,263 in 1935 to 2,54,211 in 1936. The decrease is mainly in primary schools and is generally due to the elimination of inefficient schools. It need not, therefore, give cause for alarm especially when the enrolment has increased by 309,280 to 13,816,149 in the year under review.

The total expenditure from all sources on education in British India shows an increase of about Rs. 81 lakhs, i.e., from over Rs. 26-1/2 crores in 1935 to Rs. 27 crores 33 lakhs in 1936. The increase from different sources is as follows:—

(In lakhs of rupees).

Government funds	25.66
Local bodies fund	22.69
Fees	25.71
Other sources	6.62
Total increase	80.68

Of the increase, only a sum of about Rs. 9-1/2 lakhs was spent on the institutions for girls.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

It is, therefore, suggested that in view of the lag in the education of girls, a larger portion of the increase should be utilised for the education of girls and that in all educational development schemes for the extension of the education of girls should receive priority.

The number of students in the universities in India including professional colleges increased by 7,105 to 124,508 in 1936. The increase in the number of Anglo-vernacular secondary schools for boys and in their enrolment was 140 and 53,889 respectively, while there was a fall of 60 in the number of vernacular secondary schools for boys and of 7,939 in their enrolment.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS UNPOPULAR.

To some extent this fall may be due to economic causes. Rural parents, for whose children these schools are primarily meant, it is alleged, cannot afford to pay even the low fees charged in these institutions. But the real cause appears to lie in the unpopularity of middle vernacular schools in comparison with Anglo-vernacular schools. Pupils from these schools are no longer given preference in appointments though they may be eminently fit for them. Moreover the successful candidates from these schools find themselves at a disadvantage if they wish to pursue higher education.

The expenditure on secondary schools for boys increased by about Rs. 47 lakhs to over Rs. 7,33,54,557 in 1936.

In the primary schools for boys although there was a decrease of 1,548 schools, there was an increase of 201,112 in enrolment. Expenditure also increased by Rs. 13,29,752 to Rs. 6,82,88,160 during the year under review.

APPALLING WASTAGE.

Wastage still continues in primary schools. In the whole of British India this is as high as 73 per cent. in the case of boys and 86 per cent. in that of girls. It is undesirable, says the Educational Commissioner, that this wastage is appalling and that the system which allows it is inefficient. Fortunately there is discernible some marked improvement in certain provinces. Between 1935 and 1936, the percentage in the output of literates has risen between 1935 and 1936 in Madras from 31 to 33, in Bombay from 41 to 45, in the United Provinces from 25 to 26. Thus there are hopeful signs that even if this steady, though slow, progress is maintained, the situation will greatly improve.

HOW TO MAKE COMPULSION SUCCEED?

Compulsory primary education has been introduced in 160 urban areas and in 10,355 villages in British India. But due to the indifferent attitude of the local bodies, compulsion has not yielded the results expected. It is essential, observes the Educational Commissioner, that determined efforts should be made to ensure that the children enrolled attend regularly, that the standard of teaching is high, that well-trained teachers are employed and administration and control of primary education is made more austere and lastly that the health of the children is not affected by attendance in insanitary buildings.

PROGRESS IN GIRLS' EDUCATION.

The progress in the education of girls was well maintained. The number of girls under instruction rose from 2,890,246 in 1935 to 3,013,440 in 1936 although the number of institutions for girls decreased from 39,601 to 38,390. The main decrease occurred in Bengal where ill-attended, inefficient and uneconomical schools were eliminated and several poorly attended institutions were amalgamated.

PREJUDICES DYING OUT.

Prejudice against co-education is dying out. In fact, in regard to the United Provinces, it has been remarked that "co-education in boys' schools is helping to solve some of the problems in the way of primary education for girls." Madras and Assam too had more girls under instruction in boys' institutions than in those for girls. Customs and prejudices which were for long detrimental to the advancement of girls' education are now disappearing. But at the same time it is unfortunately true, says the Educational Commissioner, that local bodies, who are mainly responsible for primary education, are more vocal than generous in their support of girls' education.

Though the total expenditure from all sources on all institutions for girls increased by Rs. 9,28,357 to Rs. 3,83,68,114 during the year, all the Provincial Governments, except the Punjab, Assam and the Central Provinces, decreased their percentages of Government expenditure on girls' education,—a fact which shows, says the Educational Commissioner, that girls' education is still not receiving the attention it deserves. Almost everywhere female education seems to have been neglected in favour of the education of males.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES AND COMMUNITIES.

The number of institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children fell by 7 to 406 in 1936. The enrolment has, however, increased by 1,403 to 62,021 of whom 16,157 were Indian children. There has also been an increase of Rs. 4,31,127 in expenditure on these institutions.

The enrolment of Muslim boys has increased by 23,517 during the year under review while that of Muslim girls by 26,370, in other words the increase in the number of Muslim girls under instruction has been more rapid than the increase in the number of Muslim boys.

Amongst these depressed classes, also, there has been a very satisfactory increase of over 80,000 pupils. Prejudice against these classes is dying out and increasing numbers are now attending ordinary schools.

There has been also an increase in the number of the professional and technical institutions by 121 from 829 in 1935 to 950 in 1936 and the enrolment has gone up from 66,319 to 70,960, the main increase being in the commercial, technical and industrial schools.

The inspecting staff is markedly inadequate in many provinces, the position as regards the inspection of girls' schools being eminently unsatisfactory.

LADIES COLLECTING MONEY FOR KING EMPEROR'S ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FUND YESTERDAY MORNING AT BORI BUNDER.

MILITARY SCHOOL FOR BIHAR

Education Minister's Announcement

PATNA, March 24.

The announcement that Bihar will shortly have a military training school, was made by the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister, in his speech presiding over a meeting of the Patna citizens held yesterday. The meeting was held in the Patna Collegiate Hall to form a District Committee of the St. John Ambulance, and was largely attended.

Dr. Syed Mahmud said that the opening ceremony of the Military Training School will take place in a few months. Besides military training, added the Minister, the students would be trained in aircrafts also.

After speeches were made by Lt.-Col. Scott and Mr. Naqui Imam a Committee was formed with Rai Bahadur B. N Singh, President, Capt. A. C. Taylor, Chairman and Nawabzada S. M. Mehdi, Secretary. —United Press

REALISATION OF REVENUE

Collector's Circular

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD (By Mail)

On March 18, the Mamlatdar of South Daskroi Taluka issued a circular to all revenue Patels and Talatis of villages within his jurisdiction intimating the District Collector has passed orders enjoining resort to coercive measures in case peasants failed to pay revenues immediately.

He has instructed them to submit the list of peasants who fail to pay revenue dues within proper time so that they might be legally dealt with.

60 Killed In Tornado

Several Hundreds Injured In Comilla District

COMILLA, March 23.

About 60 persons are reported to be killed and several hundreds injured by a tornado which swept three villages, Jhautala, Kalamapur and Kadamichar lying in the western border district. Huts and trees in the affected areas have been completely destroyed and many catties are also reported to have been killed.—A. P.

TRIBESMEN'S AMAZING TACTICS

Bombs, Hidden Under Roads, Burst As Buses Pass Over Them

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Tribesmen in Waziristan who have not reconciled themselves to the general restoration of normal conditions are reported to have adopted a new technique of hostile action by burying country-made bombs in macadam roads with the obvious intention of injuring troops on the march or damaging Government property. A shallow hole is dug and the bomb placed in it and covered over again with earth and macadam. But the mischief has generally been spotted before much damage could be done.

A few passersby—one of them a tribesman—have nevertheless received injuries while the wheels of a few passing motorcars have been damaged and a culvert destroyed. No Government property has suffered. The buried bombs have been discovered in many parts near Spinwan, Dosali and Tiarza.—A. P.

KISAN LEADER ARRESTED ON SEDITION CHARGE

JULLUNDER, March 23.

Harkishan Singh, Secretary of the District Kisan Sabha, Jullundur was arrested to-day on the strength of warrants under Sections 124-A and 153 I. P C. issued by the District Magistrate, Ferozepore, for delivering a number of alleged seditious speeches in Ferozepore District.—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya drove into the Allahabad City today and was seen in his spotless white costume and turban. Panditji looked fresh and vigorous. He called at the houses of his old friends and relatives, with whom he exchanged greetings. He will be leaving Allahabad tomorrow evening.—United Press.

COMBATING COMMUNISM?

Gandhi Seva Sangh Has No Such Programme!

BERBOI (Orissa), March 24.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, accompanied by the six-year-old son of Mr. Ramdas Gandhi and Kaka Kalelkar arrived here this morning from Wardha. Mr. Gandhi looked cheerful and greeted the journalists on the Railway platform with a smile.

One of the most important questions for discussion before the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference, which commences to-morrow morning, it is understood, is the raising of the status of the artisan in the employment of the Village Industries Association. As this question will affect labour in general it is likely that this will form the subject of a prolonged discussion at the Conference.

The Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference does not seem to have any programme to combat communism in the country, as suggested in a Calcutta newspaper. Interviewed in this connection Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwalla, the President of the Sangh said that he did not know of any such programme. "Certainly the Gandhi Seva Sangh is anxious to create, strengthen and maintain faith in truth and non-violence as sufficient measures for gaining all that India desires to achieve", he added:

LABOUR UNIONS

Further discussion with regard to the organisation of Labour Unions on the lines of the Ahmedabad Labour Association founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1918 is expected to be held here. It will be recalled that a sub-committee was appointed in November last with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as Chairman and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mr. Shankerlal Banker as Secretaries to consider the desirability of doing so. The sub-committee may meet here and submit its report, if ready. Any Association, if formed as a result of the deliberations of this sub-committee, it is understood, will not be intended to be a rival to the All-India Trade Union Congress. It is stated that the Nascent Association will be strictly in accordance with the declared policy of the Congress and that collaboration with similar other associations may be possible. —A.P.

CONGRESS OFFICIAL'S DENIAL

Sequel To Allegations In U. P. Assembly

ALLAHABAD, March 23.

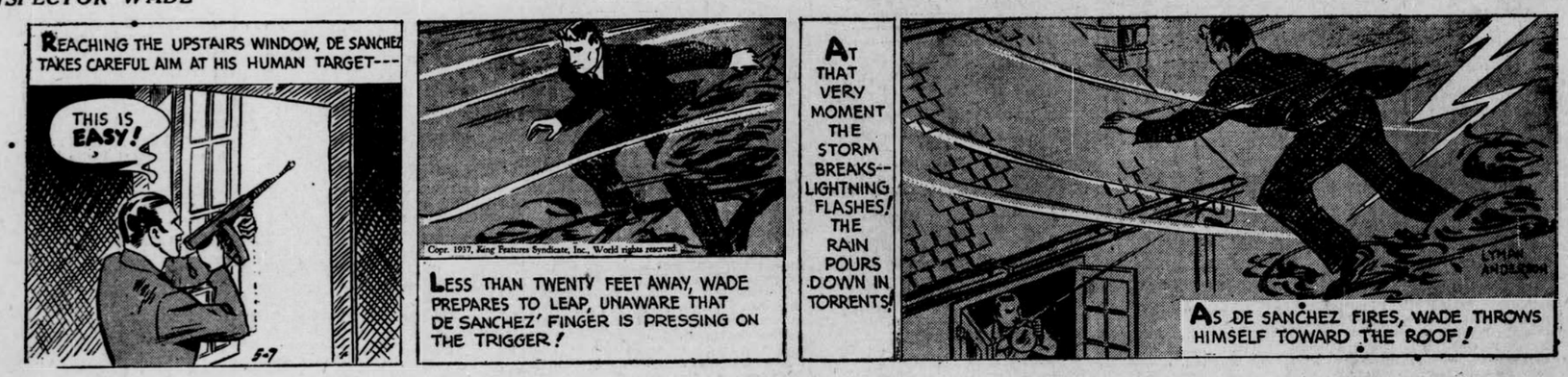
With reference to the statement made by Mohamed Ishaq Khan in the U.P. Assembly yesterday, on an adjournment motion (reported in the Press), alleging that "a Mahomedan was mercilessly butchered in front of the Congress Secretary's house," the City Congress Committee has issued a statement to the Press in which it is stated that no Muslim or Hindu was murdered near about the house of any of the three Secretaries of the City Congress.

The Committee says that there was a murder near the old Y.M.C.A. on Zero Road, slightly more than a furlong off the house of one of the secretaries. In connection with this incident, the Committee adds, it is understood that a Muslim lorry cleaner in 'dhoti' and coloured 'jhengiya' was mistaken for a Hindu and stabbed by a Muslim and succumbed to injuries in hospital. This happened in a locality which is inhabited by Hindu and Muslim population.—United Press.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ramlal dismissed the appeals of five Muslims of Salehon and four other Muslims, who were convicted in the Alla[illegible] case and sentenced to transportation for life each.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*


REACHING THE UPSTAIRS WINDOW, DE SANCHEZ TAKES CAREFUL AIM AT HIS HUMAN TARGET---
THIS IS EASY!
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
LESS THAN TWENTY FEET AWAY, WADE PREPARES TO LEAP, UNAWARE THAT DE SANCHEZ' FINGER IS PRESSING ON THE TRIGGER!
AT THAT VERY MOMENT THE STORM BREAKS--LIGHTNING FLASHES! THE RAIN POURS DOWN IN TORRENTS!
AS DE SANCHEZ FIRES, WADE THROWS HIMSELF TOWARD THE ROOF!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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